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THE JERUSALEM POST

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PLASTIC COVER
87-88
BAZAK
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DUCHESS DIDN'T SLIM
Page 2

EGYPT'S UNEASY PEACE
Magazine Page 6

CALCULATED TERROR
Page 7

STEPS TO PEACE
Magazine Page 10

AINING THE HANDICAPPED
Magazine Page 14

Leak scuppers Shultz plan to get Israelis, Hussein to talk

By DAVID HOROVITZ and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondents
A bid by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to bring Israeli leaders and King Hussein to the negotiating table at next month's Washington superpower summit has been sidetracked because the plan was leaked to the American press. Israeli sources still believe such a meeting might be possible. The sources said that Hussein — and the

Israeli leaders — might agree to meet given certain developments in the Arab world, following the Arab summit meeting in Amman. Sources in Washington confirmed yesterday that Shultz had raised the idea during his visit to Israel in October. Following the publication of the plan the State Department launched an investigation into the source of the leak, which was attributed to State Department officials in a story that appeared in the *Boston*

Globe. According to informed sources in London, the purpose of Shultz's two meetings with King Hussein during his 24-hour stopover in London late last month was to put his proposal for the "summit at the summit" to Hussein. It is understood that Hussein "was tempted," and presumably would have tried to win some measure of Arab support for the idea at this week's Amman Arab summit.

But the king, according to the sources here, backed away from the proposal as soon as news of it appeared in the *Globe*. The London sources believed that Shultz's initiative was, in fact, inspired by Prime Minister Shamir, motivated by his continued opposition to an international conference, and by his desire to exclude the PLO and Syria from peace talks. There was even speculation here yesterday that the premature leak

came from the Israel Labour Party, anxious to insure that no Shamir initiative replaced the Peres proposal. This was dismissed yesterday by Labour Party sources who stressed that the report by correspondent Mary Curtis in the *Globe* was attributed to American sources and filed from Bahrain.

In the U.S. however official sources said they believed the report was based on Israeli sources.

Gaza settlers may have lied

Goren: Shooting schoolgirls helps the PLO

By JOEL GREENBERG and BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporters
Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Samuel Goren said yesterday that the wounding and killing of Palestinian schoolgirls in shooting incidents this week in the Gaza Strip served the aims of the PLO.

"Such incidents, in which schoolgirls are hit, do not serve peace and quiet in the area. They only serve the PLO, which has other aims," he said.

In a unusual gesture, Goren visited a 14-year-old Gaza schoolgirl, Sylvia Madi, who was seriously wounded Wednesday when Israeli civilians opened fire on pupils who pelted their cars with stones in the city.

After the visit at Barzilai Hospital in Ashkelon, Goren promised assistance to the girl's family in meeting hospitalization costs. Goren said he would also seek ways to assist the family through the Civil Administration's welfare office. The girl's mother is a widow and was assisted at home by the wounded girl, who is

the oldest of eight children. As a rule, the Israeli authorities do not compensate Palestinian rioters wounded in clashes with troops.

Fears of an imminent terrorist action in the Gaza Strip were voiced by police and IDF officials yesterday, following the release on NIS 10,000 bail each of the four Katif bloc settlers suspected of the Tuesday shooting death of a Palestinian schoolgirl.

The slain girl, Intisar al-Attar, 17, from the Deir al-Balah refugee camp in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, was killed when the settlers allegedly opened fire after their cars were stoned by dozens of high school pupils.

The Ashkelon Magistrate's Court yesterday ordered that two of the suspects, Menahem Bet-Halimi, spokesman of the Gaza District Regional Council, and Avner Shimoni, secretary of the Katif council, be released on NIS 10,000 bail, with the provision that they remain in Ashkelon and report to Ashkelon police twice daily for the next six days.

The other two suspects, Yosef Fishheimer and Shimon Mor-Yosef, (Continued on Page 13)

A blight of pirate TV

By BERNARD JOSEPHS and SHELMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporters
An epidemic of illegal cable television stations is sweeping the country. Officials said last night they believed at least 1,000 pirate TV operators are defying the law to bring viewers a steady diet of movies, pornography and pop videos. At a conservative estimate the racket is now said to be worth some \$50 million a year. And the rich pickings have attracted criminal elements who according to several sources use threats to force people to accept their services. Income Tax commissioner Yair Rabinowitz said last night that most of the operators come from the underworld. "We have a list of the dozen main families in the under-

world who control the market," he said. "Some families are also connected with other illegal activities such as drugs."

He said that a joint effort of the police, Communications Ministry and Income Tax Authority, under the aegis of the attorney-general have failed to combat this phenomenon. (See story, page 5)

A Communications Ministry source said yesterday: "These people are getting out of control. They are operating a racket that thrives on black money and blackmail. Every day reports of new pirate stations are received by the ministry."

"We have been told of cases where people who said they didn't want cable were warned that they had no choice and were scared into (Continued on Page 13)

Broadcasting strike may end next week

By JEFF BLACK
The Israel television and radio blackout may be over within the next week, according to sources close to the negotiations between the striking journalists and Israel Broadcasting Authority management. The sources said last night that

the two sides "are now getting down to business," and are aiming to hammer out a three-year wage agreement.

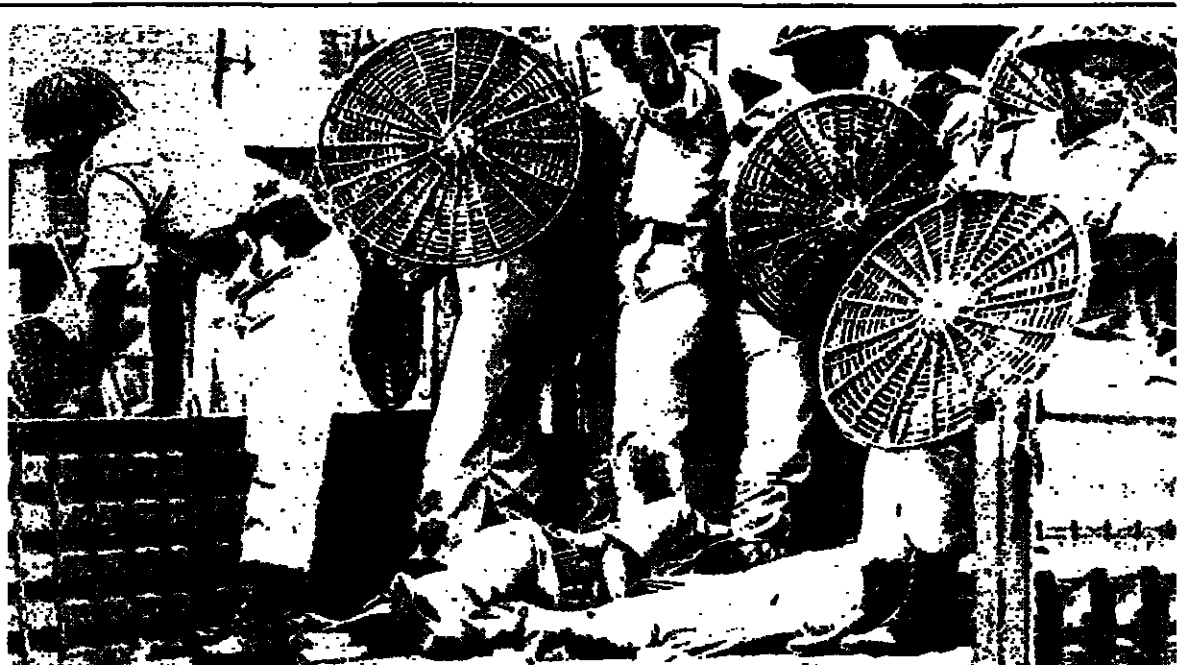
The National Journalist's Association executive is meeting today to discuss IBA's deputy chairman David Admon's new proposal to end the strike.

Van Gogh painting fetches \$53.9m.

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Vincent van Gogh's masterpiece "Irises," painted in a mental asylum 98 years ago, sold for \$53.9 million on Wednesday, becoming the most expensive painting ever sold at auction. "Irises" was bought over the telephone by a European agent on behalf of an undisclosed collector. Sotheby's auction house said. "Gaspes echoed through the packed auction room as bidding rose in less than two minutes from the \$15 million starting price for the Dutch artist's oil painting, until the hammer came down at \$49 million. With the 10 per cent buyer's premium, a commission paid to the auction house, the total price was \$53.9 million. In March, van Gogh's "Sunflowers" reached the previous record of \$40 million. The boldly colourful, large (71 by 91 cm) oil of "Irises" with contrasting tones of vivid purple, blue and cool leaf-green is a carefully observed study from nature. Unlike impressionist flower pictures, each bloom in "Irises" is individualized, creating an effect of extraordinary richness and variety. The French impressionist Claude Monet said of the painting: "How did a man who loved flowers and light to such an extent, and who rendered them so well, how then did he still manage to be so unhappy?" The van Gogh masterpiece was painted in an asylum in Saint Remy, France, in a frenzy of vision in 1889. It was his first at the asylum of Saint-Paul-de-Mausole, where he painted a number of his masterpieces. He entered the hospital voluntarily to seek treatment for mental illness. The following year, van Gogh shot himself to death.



\$53.9m. WORTH — "Irises" by Vincent van Gogh. (AFP)



Bangladeshi paramilitary police watch over the bodies of two of their colleagues killed by home-made grenades thrown during anti-government riots in Dhaka yesterday. (Story page 3)(Reuters)

Pentagon budget slashers may jeopardize Israel ATBM project

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON.—Israel's involvement in the Reagan administration's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) may be endangered because of sharp budget-cutting measures at the Pentagon, U.S. and Israeli sources said yesterday.

They said that the latest U.S. proposal to Israel to jointly develop an Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile (ATBM) came as a serious disappointment to Israeli officials. Israeli participation in the ATBM project was the most likely area for Ameri-

can-Israeli cooperation in the so-called Star Wars programme.

But during preliminary strategic cooperation discussions in Israel earlier this month, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage proposed a cost-sharing formula for the ATBM project which would have Israel pay for a considerably larger portion than it had earlier anticipated.

Israeli officials had been hoping that the U.S. would fund 90 per cent of the development of Israel's proposed new Arrow ATBM missile,

which is designed to destroy incoming Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles from Syria. On the eve of the Armitage visit to Israel, U.S. officials privately suggested that the U.S. would fund only 80 per cent of the project.

But according to knowledgeable U.S. and Israeli sources, Armitage was authorized to raise yet a different cost-sharing formula which would have the U.S. pay for only 50 per cent with Israel financing the balance. The Americans agreed, however, that 40 per cent of that (Continued on Page 21)

ATBM demise may be blessing

While there are those who will be disappointed that Israel may not get the level of funding it had asked for in terms of joint Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile (ATBM) development with the U.S., there are others who are calling it a blessing in disguise.

At an investment of \$1.2 billion in initial research and development costs, some in the defence establishment were calling it "another potential Lavi." Moreover, given the very narrow, and inherently defensive nature of the system, the ATBM, like the Lavi, may not be the best

ANSALYSIS
Hirsh Goodman

answer to Israel's future defence needs.

An ATBM system is designed to destroy incoming enemy missiles while still in flight. They take on special importance given the ability of these missiles in some Arab arsenals to carry chemical warheads, making it necessary to destroy them at tremendous altitudes in order to

prevent chemical fallout. The problem, however, is that the ATBM missiles have unproven abilities, and even if 90 per cent effective, it is doubtful whether Israel will place all its defensive eggs in an ATBM basket.

For Israel, the ATBM was an attractive proposition because it provided a corridor to American SDI research budgets. The Americans, given the pending ban on Intermediate Nuclear Forces in Europe, were interested in diverting some re-

(Continued on Page 13)

Dollar begins to revive, as U.S. trade picks up

LONDON (AP). — The dollar rose yesterday against all key currencies in European trading after better-than-expected U.S. trade figures fanned expectations that exchange rates will stabilize. Gold prices were also higher.

The U.S. government said the nation's trade deficit narrowed from \$15.7 billion to \$14.1b. in September, its best performance in four months.

The dollar had edged higher in nervous early dealings, then jumped

sharply when the figures were released, dealers said.

"There isn't any trading range, but I think we're in a more stable period than we've seen in a while," said a dealer in Frankfurt, West Germany.

The dollar later fell from its highs but rallied again when U.S. officials indicated that a budget-deficit package could be agreed very soon between the White House and Congress.

In London, after a three-week

slide, the dollar rose for the third straight day to \$1.7680 to the £ late last night, up from \$1.7795 late Wednesday.

In Tokyo, the dollar continued to pick up from five successive days of postwar record lows, gaining to 134.80 Japanese yen from 134.35 yen. Later, in London, it gained 1.50 yen to 136.30 yen.

The dollar also rallied from postwar lows touched earlier this week against the West German, Dutch and Swiss currencies.

Arafat says he is 'truly' reconciled with Hussein

AMMAN (AFP). — King Hussein met here yesterday with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, the first official meeting between the two in nearly two years, informed sources said. Arafat told reporters that the meeting had been a great success and had effected a true reconciliation.

King Hussein was quoted as saying on Wednesday that Jordan was prepared to renew its dialogue with the PLO, "on condition that it is restarted at the same point that it was interrupted" in February 1986.

Jordan suspended political cooperation with the PLO leadership because of the organization's refusal to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, both of which refer to the Palestinian cause as simply a refugee issue.

Meanwhile, the four member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) that still do not have full relations with Egypt have agreed to restore ties soon, a senior Gulf Arab minister said yesterday. Of the other two GCC members, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) resumed formal relations on Wednesday, while Oman never broke its ties with Cairo.

"We welcome this move completely and are happy with the UAE

decision," Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Maguid told reporters in Cairo's first official reaction.

"We are optimistic that this is a starting point for having one voice and unifying our ranks," Abdel-Maguid said after the 90-minute meeting.

The UAE flag was raised early yesterday on the country's mission in the Cairo suburb of Giza, which for the past eight years has operated as an "interest section" of the Turkish embassy.

The English-language *Egyptian Gazette* was the only one of Cairo's government-owned daily newspapers to comment directly on summit decisions, attacking the Arab leaders for not imposing sanctions on Iran.

"The least the summit should have done, since it was impossible to obtain a consensus on a boycott, was to decide, as in the matter of restoration of relations with Egypt, to leave it to individual Arab states to impose such a boycott," it said in an editorial headlined "Toothless summit."

The *Gazette* said the decision on ties with Cairo was realistic.

Syrians reportedly foil rebel plot

CAIRO (Itim). — A revolutionary cell of 70 Syrian Air Force officers was recently uncovered by the Syrian authorities just before their plot was scheduled to go off, the Egyptian weekly *October* wrote here on November 8.

The magazine said that the head of the National Security Bureau, Ahmed Diab, had known of the existence of the cell but had not reported his knowledge for some time. That was why he was deposed, the magazine claimed, and transferred to the post of ambassador to Moscow. He was replaced by the recently resigned prime minister, Abdel Rauf Kassef.

October claims that the events around the plot in the Air Force were the real reason behind the recent governmental shuffle in Syria, and not simply the worsening economic situation, as reported.

In writing of the recently emerging "disharmony" among the members of the coterie surrounding President Hafez Assad, Sayid Nasser, the author of the article notes that the chairman of the People's Council (parliament), Mahmoud Alzuabi, had rejected a request of former prime minister Kassef to postpone the trial of four ministers who had been forced to resign from his cabinet on charges of bribery and corruption.

Eisenberg and the ballplayers of Japan

Suddenly, the Japanese are here, with a \$100 billion-a-year trade surplus burning a hole in their pocket. Of course, it wasn't so sudden. Ayrahon Tamir, in the Foreign Ministry, has been working on it for a couple of years. Dov Lantman of the Manufacturers' Association has been working on it for a couple of years.

And Shaul Eisenberg spent a lifetime on it.

The closest thing this country has to its very own Oranias or Getty, Eisenberg last night hosted a dinner of sushi for those who wanted it, and veal and pigeon for those who didn't, showing off to a delegation

of Japanese powerplayers his Israeli connections, and to a convention of Israeli powerplayers, his Japanese connections.

The only reason the prime minister wasn't there was because of his wife's injured wrist, but other than Yitzhak Shamir — and strangely, anyone from the Treasury — the power elite of Israel mingled in Eisenberg's apartment-sized reception hall with a delegation of Japanese that included 80-year-old Nihachiro Hanamura, the president of the Keidanren.

Remember that name, Keidanren. At one level, it's the equivalent of Dov Lantman's Manufacturers

Association. Except that Mr. Hanamura, a sleepy-faced oldtimer whose every word is carefully chosen, commands enough power to make Ronald Reagan's equivalent of Moshe Nissim, go sleepless. For Mr. Hanamura's organization, the Keidanren, is all about the consensus of the Japanese business community.

And last August, the Keidanren moved the Israel desk from the Economic Cooperation Department, which deals with countries like Argentina or Namibia, to the International Economic Affairs Department, which deals with North America and with Western Europe.

In other words, as far as the Japanese are concerned, Israel's been invited to play big-league ball.

Nowadays, some 70 per cent of Israeli exports to Japan are diamonds and most of the rest is taken up by chemicals. Koor, ostensibly the biggest industrial power in the country, does barely \$8m. a year business with Japan.

And Eisenberg, who reached Japan as a youngster, first driven out of war-torn Europe and then out of revolutionary Shanghai, wants to see that situation and those paltry sums change.

To put the whole thing into perspective, it must be known that

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

there's also a man named Kunio Yagi, who is the president of MI-PRO. That's the Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization, and his job is to promote imports to Japan. Japan is probably the only country in the world with someone doing that job.

Yagi last night said that "there's a symbolic meaning" to the fact that the Japanese delegation was in Israel in the same week as the Arab summit in Amman was busy testifying to the cracks in the Arab consensus.

(Continued on Back Page)

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BUENOS AIRES	10	50	11	52	Cloudy
CHICAGO	4	24	48	118	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	43	8	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	40	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	40	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	4	39	Cloudy
HONG KONG	22	72	72	162	Cloudy
JOBURG	8	46	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	12	54	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	7	45	11	52	Cloudy
MADRID	7	45	18	64	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-5	23	00	32	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	30	32	90	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	3	37	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	12	54	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	28	82	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	60	28	77	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	8	41	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	64	22	72	Cloudy
TORONTO	-8	18	-2	28	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	8	48	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	41	11-22	20
Golan	20	12-23	21
Nahariya	41	12-20	21
Safed	41	16-24	21
Haifa Port	34	18-29	21
Tiberias	34	14-24	21
Nazareth	34	9-29	21
Afula	34	12-23	21
Shomron	34	12-23	21
Tel Aviv	34	12-23	21
B-G Airport	34	9-24	21
Jericho	34	11-30	21
Gaza	34	14-23	21
Beersheba	34	8-28	21
Eilat	34	16-28	21

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

At a ceremony in Haifa, celebrating the 100th anniversary of industry in Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres this week honoured Mr. László Brand, Founder and President of Alpa Cosmetics, with the award of a medal, in recognition of his pioneering work in the cosmetics industry in Israel.

Prof. Meir Shinitzky of the Weizmann Institute's Membrane Research Department was yesterday awarded the H. Dudley Wright Achievement Prize, while Prof. Jacob Klein of the Polymer Research Department was presented with the H. Dudley Wright Research Award. Mr. Wright, on hand to congratulate the recipients, is a U.S. industrialist and inventor who founded and now heads the Orbisphere Corporation in Geneva, Switzerland. Following the ceremony, presided over by Institute President Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky, Prof. Shinitzky spoke on "Membranes Reshaped," and Prof. Klein lectured on "Surface Forces between Synthetic Membranes."

The annual H.R. Lindner Memorial Lecture, established by Carola and Peter Kleeman of the U.K., was delivered yesterday by Prof. Yasutomi Nishizuka, Chairman of the Dept. of Biochemistry, Kobe University School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan, in the Weizmann Institute's Wix Auditorium. Prof. Nishizuka spoke on "Studies and Perspectives of Protein Kinase C Family in Cell-to-Cell Communication." Prof. Yoram Salomon, Head of the Institute's Hormone Research Department, was in the chair.

Birth

KOHN. — Ilana and Avraham (Avi) Kohn, Efrat, announce the birth of their firstborn son on Monday, "Tov" Marheeshvan 5748 (Nov. 9, 1987), grandson to Barbara and Moshe Kohn, Jerusalem, and Deborah Resnick and Rebecca and Yosi Deitcher, Montreal; great-grandson to Rebecca and Itzhak Resnick, Montreal, and Mary Shalowitz, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

LIMOR. — To Ann and Gilead, a daughter on November 12, 1987. First granddaughter to Jacqueline Alon, and Ruth and Moshe Limor, Jerusalem, and Phyllis and Sam Silverman, Lexington, Mass., and first great-grandchild to Dora Rosenberg, Jerusalem.

ARRIVALS

For the annual meeting of representatives of the Association of Friends of Beth Haterufah: Mr. Sam Bloch, Mrs. Gloria Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. David Goldberg, from the USA; Mr. Georg Haber, Dr. Joanna Nitenberg, from Austria; Ms. Danielle Schenker, Mr. Marc Levine, from France; Mr. Clement Gilbrat, Mrs. Sara Brabant-Zajtmann, from Belgium; Mrs. Jean Karlsberg, Mrs. Jane Jacobs, from England; Ms. Veronica Lazar, Mr. Raffaelo Felici, from Italy; Dr. Suzanne Richter, from Switzerland; Mrs. Judith Belfante, Mr. Moshe, from Holland; Mr. Walter Feuchtwanger, from Germany.

DAVE RUBIN
I am here till
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HOME NEWS

'Not a drop passed Fergie's lips'

British royalty stirred up by 'miracle' tea sold in Israel

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Buckingham Palace is fuming over the use of the Duchess of York's name to promote a "miracle slimming tea" in Israel.

The importers of Bei Lin tea, on sale in Israeli pharmacies and health food shops, have claimed in advertisements in the Israeli press in recent weeks that the Duchess of York (Sarah Ferguson), the wife of Prince Andrew, lost several kilos in weight "from her most vulnerable areas — the face, chest and stomach" simply by drinking Bei Lin.

But a Buckingham Palace spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that:

"The duchess has never used this product — not a drop of it has ever passed her lips." And the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) stressed that manufacturers' claims that Bei Lin helps weight loss are completely unfounded.

The Israeli advertisements (one of which appeared in *Yediot Ahronot* on October 2) quote Ferguson as saying: "I drank Bei Lin tea and lost 5.5 kilos in 10 days. It's a miracle." They then quote the Duchess of York — one and the same person — as saying: "I lost four kilos...this tea is amazing!"

The Israeli advertising campaign is based on a series of British advertisements, which were swiftly banned when they be-

gan appearing here earlier this year. The Lord Chamberlain's Office, which protects the royal family from commercial exploitation, forced Bei Lin's British distributors, Slimweight UK, to stop advertising in the national press and other media.

Facing 17 summonses under the Trade Descriptions Act, Slimweight UK has now gone into voluntary liquidation, and the ASA told *The Post* yesterday that, "there will be no more spurious advertising for Bei Lin in the UK — that's for sure."

Spokesman David Williamson said that Bei Lin is manufactured as "a perfectly good drinking tea" by the Shanghai Tea Branch of the Chinese Agricultural Company. Large quantities were bought by

Australian businessman Peter Foster, who marketed it, "quite unjustifiably" as a slimming tea, first in Australia and later in Britain.

"We were warned by the Home Office when Foster began importing the tea into Britain," said Williamson, "so we examined it, and found all claims that it helped slimming in any way to be false."

Foster used his then-girlfriend, model/singer Samantha Fox, in advertisements for the tea, as well as the Duchess of York. Fox has since dissociated herself from both Foster and the product, while Buckingham Palace has consistently denied reports that the duchess purchased packets of the tea at

Harrods and later told staff that it had worked miracles for her.

The Buckingham Palace spokesman mentioned yesterday that the Lord Chamberlain's Office does not have any jurisdiction over advertising in Israel, adding that he was disappointed to learn that the convention against using the royal family's name in advertising has not been observed there.

Williamson urged Israeli trading standards officials to take action against the distributors and advertisers of Bei Lin. "I hope that they're not prepared to see their citizens misled, their population spending money, on a product that claims to help them lose weight, but that is in fact a perfectly ordinary drinking tea."

Police likely to probe death of Arab during Shin Bet questioning

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter
The police will probably be entrusted with investigating the death of a West Bank Arab who died during a General Security Service interrogation and the interrogators subsequent lies in an attempt to cover up the affair.

Yesterday Attorney-General Yoel Harish's office was still in the process of setting up the team slated to examine the material the GSS had submitted on the case, which concerns the death of 23-year old Awad Abdel Salem Muhammad Hamdan of Ruman, a village about halfway between Tulkarm and Nablus.

Hamdan was arrested on July 19 and was dead 48 hours later. His interrogators lied in their early report on the incident but their cover-up attempt emerged in a subsequent examination. The Forensic Medicine Institute reported Hamdan had died of pneumonia, but the family suspected he had been tortured.

Harish decided on an investigation late on Wednesday and much of yesterday was taken up with reading the secret section of the Landau Commission report on GSS investigation methods.

The team which will eventually consider the material is expected to decide whether there is any prima

facie evidence of a criminal offence having been committed. Once that is determined, the material will be forwarded to the police, with Harish supervising the entire process.

Meanwhile a six-member team of the Israel Bar Association is winding up its deliberations on whether or not to take action against GSS legal advisers involved in the 16 years during which the GSS admitted its interrogators had lied to the courts.

It was not clear how many GSS attorneys would be affected and whether that will include former GSS chief Avraham Ahituv who is a lawyer. The GSS attorneys involved could be disbarred and thus lose their licence to practice law, Micha Yimon, the Association's director told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The Bar's representatives conferred with Harish and his senior staff but Harish made no recommendation, Yimon said. On Monday the team is to meet other people "from the outside" — an apparent reference to the GSS — before submitting its recommendation to the Bar's central committee, due to meet on Tuesday evening.

Judy Siegel adds: A veteran Jerusalem pathologist told *The Post* that it is a normal part of forensic practice to remove small sections of tissues from organs during an autopsy and study them under the micro-



Undated file photo of Awad Hamdan (AFP)

scope to determine the cause of death. One does not have to remove the whole organ in question to find the answer, he said. Asked whether an ostensibly healthy young person could die suddenly from pneumonia that showed up in the lungs, he said that it was "quite rare, but possible. Children can suddenly develop pneumonia and die, but this happens much less frequently in adults."

How did Australian TV crew film Dimona plant?

By ASHER WALLFISH
Likud MK Micha Reiser yesterday sent Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin a video cassette which he recorded on his recent visit to Australia including what he believes to be a close-up shot of Israel's nuclear installation outside Dimona.

Reiser saw the programme about Mordechai Vanunu, the alleged atom spy, which was filmed in a number of countries including

Israel. Reiser wrote Rabin urging him to order field security to make a check of how the Australian television crew got close enough to Dimona to film it so clearly and how the crew subsequently managed to get the film past censorship out of the country. Reiser asked Rabin to investigate whether any section of the security establishment had been negligent in this respect.

Palestinian youths accuse Shin Bet of torturing them

By JOEL GREENBERG
Three Palestinian youths charge in an application submitted yesterday to the High Court of Justice that Shin Bet interrogators at the Far'a prison in the West Bank tortured them by kicking them in the genitals, beating the soles of their feet and hanging them by the hands.

The application against the West Bank military commander and the Far'a jail commander was submitted by the youths' lawyer, Felicia Lang-

er. It demands an interim injunction ordering the respondents to show cause why such practices should not be stopped and why those responsible should not be brought to justice.

O/C Central Command Aluf Amram Mitzen told military correspondents earlier this month he was "troubled" by conditions at Far'a, that its commander had been replaced and that more trained Military Policemen had been posted to the prison.

On the fourth yearzeit since the passing of our beloved
Harav Hagaon
Rabbi ISAAC SHMIDMAN זצ"ל

a memorial service will be held on Tuesday, 25 Marheeshvan 5748 (Nov. 17, 1987) at 3 p.m. at the Sanhedria cemetery, Jerusalem. We will meet at the cemetery entrance at 2:45 p.m.

On Monday evening, 25 Marheeshvan (Nov. 16) at 8:15 p.m., the Rabbi Isaac Shmidman Fund Awards Ceremony will be held at Yeshivat Torat Chaim Pri Yitzhak (of which Rabbi Shmidman was founder and President), Irit campus, Beit Safafa, Jerusalem. Buses to the Irit campus: 5, 6, 14, 21.

Rabbanit Fanny Shmidman
Family in Israel, U.S.A. and Canada
no307-22-44

We deeply mourn the loss of our dear friend
JULIUS ROSENBLUM

All our sympathy to
Ruth, Bonnie, Gail and Kevin.
Mildred and Joseph Hostyk, New York
Debbie and Aaron Hostyk, Omaha, Neb.
David Hostyk, Ra'anana, Israel

A year has passed since the loss of our beloved
RUBY זצ"ל

Unveiling of the tombstone will take place on Tuesday, November 17, 1987, at 1:30 p.m. All friends who wish to honor her memory will meet at the Eilat Cemetery.

Emanuel Rosen — husband
Abbie Lassoff — daughter
Linda Newman — daughter
Michelle Newman — granddaughter

Knesset Finance panel meets

'Key' issues ignored in shouting session over Bahai project

BY AVI TEMKIN

The Knesset Finance Committee was scheduled to have a busy agenda yesterday. The MKs were planning to debate the financial situation of the moshavim, the demand by industrialists to link the shekel to the dollar and the pressures for a devaluation of the shekel.

Everything was ready for the meeting. Even Finance Minister Moshe Nissim was asked to attend, which he did. However, the committee members did not discuss any of these subjects. They spent their time, some three hours, shouting at each other over a tax exemption granted to the Bahai community in Haifa for the construction of a large project.

The committee's chairman Avraham Shapira, who is nominally in charge of the agenda, was among the most enthusiastic participants in the debate over the Bahai project. He even felt insulted when MK Yair Tsaaban, Mapam, said the committee was wasting its time on marginal issues. The chairman shouted at Tsaaban that no issue would be dealt by the committee until the question of the tax exemptions to the Bahai community was solved. Shapira became so excited that he had to leave the room for some 10 minutes to cool down.

Shapira complained bitterly that the tax exemption represented a gross discrimination against Jewish religious institutions. He said there was an "anti-religious" approach both from the government and the committee. Likud and Alignment MKs did not waste the opportunity offered to them by the debate to shout at each other. MK Dan Tichon, Likud, blamed Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres for bypassing the committee. He said they had only been enthusiastic because Solel Boneh was scheduled to build the large project. Tichon's remarks triggered a new wave of shouting and insults among the MKs.

The meeting adjourned after three hours without discussing any of the issues on its agenda, and without any decision being made on the Bahai project.

Our beloved
ANNELIESE STERNHEIM
nee Levy
passed away in Frankfurt on November 12, 1987.
Deeply mourned by
Dr. Alwin Sternheim
Nada Levy
Lydia and Pros. Micha Levy
Noa and Yechiel Eran

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear
FANNY RYDLEWITZ
The funeral will leave today, Friday, November 13, 1987 at 1 p.m. from the main gate at the Holon cemetery.
Her brother Zvi Siedl and all the family

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear
GABRIELA GERDA KADMAN
after a prolonged illness.
The funeral will take place today, Friday, November 13, 1987 (21 Heshvan 5748) leaving from the new gate of Holon Cemetery at 12 noon.
Rachel Kadman
Batia Ilan and Family
Kvutza Schiller

Our beloved
RACHELLE SALMON
has been released from her suffering
Mourning by:
Her husband, Eric
Her daughter, Kerry
Her son, Jonathan and daughter-in-law, Lynn
and grandchildren, Metan and Giliad
Zeligfeld family
Skler family
Coplans family (South Africa)

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved
BERNARD (Billy) STEINBERG זצ"ל
will take place on Monday, November 16, 1987 at 3:30 p.m. at the Eretz Hahayim cemetery, Shimon Junction, Beit Shemesh.
For bus transportation call for reservations, Tel. 02-866686, 02-865756.
Steinberg and Citroen families

The unveiling of the tombstone for our beloved wife, mother, grandmother
BELLA GRABIN זצ"ל
will take place at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 17, 1987, at the Har Hazeitim Cemetery.
The Family

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(Continued on Page 13)

Shoot-on-sight order after Dhaka riots

DHAKA (Reuters). — The government yesterday ordered police to shoot rioters, arsonists and looters on sight after anti-government demonstrations in which two policemen and two protesters were killed in this strike-bound Bangladeshi capital.

Two policemen were killed by home-made grenades hurled by youths attacking a television station, police said. Paramilitary police later shot dead two protesters, witnesses said.

Police fired tear gas and baton-charged crowds who stoned government buildings, set vehicles ablaze and blocked roads and railway lines with burning tyres and rubbish. Police said some 60 people were injured and 33 arrested.

Six thousand police and paramilitary reinforcements joined 10,000

police to counter protests during the second day of a strike in the city called to protest against the police shooting of at least three people on Tuesday.

The opposition said 12 people were killed on Tuesday during demonstrations aimed at forcing President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to resign. Today, the dawn-to-dusk strike was extended to the whole country. Police tear gassed demonstrators in the southern ports of Chittagong and Khulna, and clashes were reported in four other towns.

Protesters were angered by the house arrest yesterday of their leaders Sheikh Hasina and Begum Khaleda Zia.

Paramilitary police in trucks mounted with light machineguns patrolled the shuttered streets warning people to stay indoors. The government has banned the assembly of

more than five people in Dhaka until next Monday. It has detained about 1,500 people in the past two weeks to thwart the opposition campaign.

Thousands of protesters, mostly teenage boys, fought running battles with police in the centre of Dhaka, a city of four million people. They burned at least 12 government vehicles and stoned offices where civil servants had ignored the strike call.

After the killing of the two policemen, armed supporters of the ruling Jatiya Party sped through brick-strewn streets on motorcycles hunting for opposition members. This correspondent saw four men with pistols chase rivals through a maze of back alleys near the television station. Jatiya and opposition supporters clashed in several other areas.

Ershad has called the protests a

flop and said he will not meet the opposition's main demand and resignation.

Police yesterday put Hasina, leader of the biggest opposition party, the Awami League, under house arrest. They broke down a hotel door to arrest Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, on the same day. She has been interned for a month in her home in Dhaka's garrison headquarters, just 200 metres from Ershad's house.

Both women said their arrest would not stop the opposition campaign to topple Ershad, who has ruled the Moslem nation of 105 million people since seizing power in a bloodless coup in 1982. They accuse his government of corruption, repression and election-rigging. The president has denied the charges.

Nasser's son named head of terror gang

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Khalid Abdel Nasser, son of the late Egyptian president, was yesterday named as the leader of the terrorist group Egypt's Revolution, responsible for the deaths of two Israeli diplomats and for attacks on several Israeli and American targets in Egypt over the past four years.

Nasser, a businessman who has kept largely aloof from politics apart from giving support to an opposition newspaper called "23 July," was named as the terror group's leader by the Beirut magazine, *Ash Shiraa*, the paper that broke the Iran-Contra scandal.

Quoting the *Ash Shiraa* report yesterday, the *Independent* noted that rumours of Nasser's involvement have boosted the popularity of Egypt's Revolution in the country.

Egyptian authorities have already arrested several of the group's members, including former military intelligence officer Nour Eldine el Sayyed, but the case has not yet been sent to the director of public prosecutions.

The affair is seen as an embarrassment to President Mubarak's administration, because Egypt's Revolution is understood to receive widespread senior support, with several army officers thought to be members.

If those arrested are brought to trial, their lawyers are planning to defend them on the basis that they did not bid for power, but only sought to end all Israeli presence in Egypt.

The terror group's first action was an attack on the home of an Israeli embassy security officer in Cairo in 1984, in which shots were exchanged but no-one was hurt. One Israeli official was killed by the group in 1985, however, and another last year, while Israeli and American diplomatic staff in the capital have been sprayed with semi-automatic gunfire by Egypt's Revolution gunmen on a number of occasions.



Murdered British Sikh leader Darshan das Vasdev seen in a file photograph with Prince Charles last month. (Reuters)

Moderate Sikh slain in London

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's moderate Sikh community mourned one of its leaders yesterday after he was shot dead while addressing a mixed Hindu and Sikh congregation in west London.

A spokesman for Britain's anti-terrorist squad investigating the shooting said two gunmen burst into a school hall packed with 200 people on Wednesday night and shot 33-year-old preacher Darshan das Vasdev in the head. Two other men were in critical condition and another was seriously wounded. Police said two Asian suspects were in hospital with minor injuries after they were seized by members of the congregation.

Vasdev was a travelling preacher

and the leader of the Namdharia sect which preaches reconciliation between Sikhs and Hindus.

The sect is opposed to the campaign for a separate Sikh state of Khalistan. A spokesman for the group said yesterday: "We have been worried that something like this might happen. But our teachings are harmony and peace and there will be no retaliation. We forgive them." Community sources said views were seen as a challenge by more radical Sikh groups in Britain.

"He did not want any secession and that invited the wrath of the extremists here," Onkar Srivastava, of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Hindu service, said.

4 S. Africans die in Angola fighting 'Cubans and others'

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Four South African soldiers died fighting Cuban and other foreign troops in southern Angola after the army moved in to help stop a Soviet-backed government offensive against pro-western UNITA rebels, South Africa said on Thursday.

A military communiqué said the men died in battle against "Cuban and other communist surrogate forces" on Monday in Cuando Cubango province.

It was the first confirmation of South African casualties since reports of Pretoria's latest intervention in the 12-year-old civil war surfaced last month.

"During the battle a brigade supported by Cubans with tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, ground-

to-air missiles and aircraft was successfully forced to withdraw," defence headquarters in Pretoria announced.

"South Africa did not announce its involvement until this week when it reported its men were fighting alongside the guerrilla army of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebel movement."

The military announcement coincided with a statement from Defence Minister Magnus Malan that South Africa had been forced to intervene in the civil war because of the scale of Soviet and Cuban assistance to the Marxist Luanda government.

He said UNITA, armed by Pretoria and the United States, had faced the possibility of defeat.

Malan spoke of "a Cuban-Russian offensive... This forced South Africa into a clear-cut decision — accept the defeat of Dr Savimbi or halt Russian aggression."

The minister, regarded as a hard-liner, said the U.S. had encouraged Soviet meddling in the region by seeking to isolate South Africa through economic sanctions.

Diplomatic sources said the decisive battle that stopped the government offensive against Savimbi took place last month near the Lomba river when long-range South African artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviet-led Angolans. It appeared the latest clashes came after South African and UNITA units pursued retreating Angolan forces through the bush, they said.

The South African army reported destroying an undisclosed number of tanks, armoured cars and anti-aircraft weapons in Monday's fighting.

"Indications were the Cubans were instructed to be evacuated by helicopter as soon as their personal safety was threatened, leaving the rest (black Angolan forces) to carry on," the communiqué said.

At his bush headquarters of Jamba in southern Angola, Savimbi told a rally that UNITA had "liquidated" retreating units of Angola's 16th brigade on Tuesday.

Savimbi, whose speech was issued by UNITA's news agency, said government forces had now withdrawn north to the Cuito river.

Conservatives flex muscles in Moscow reshuffle

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The dismissal of Boris Yeltsin, the reform-minded leader of the Moscow city Communist Party, shows that conservatives exercise considerable weight in the party's upper ranks, foreign analysts said yesterday.

They said Yeltsin's removal on Wednesday demonstrated the pressure on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to chart a careful course between reformists and more orthodox party figures as he pushes for political and economic change.

Yeltsin, 56, a non-voting member of the ruling Politburo, is the first top-ranking advocate of reform to be dismissed since Gorbachev took power in March 1985 and launched his campaign to end the stagnation and inefficiency of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Yeltsin was sacked after he accused the party's highest organs of slowing the pace of reform. An official statement read out on Moscow television said he had mismanaged the capital's party organization and had made political mistakes.

Moscow-based diplomats said Yeltsin's unceremonious ouster was a blow to proponents of radical reform in the party, but that Gorbachev appeared to have emerged from the affair with his authority intact.



Dismissed Moscow Communist Party chief Boris Yeltsin, left, and Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov, named to the post yesterday. (APF)



"The message from the Yeltsin case is that Gorbachev stands for unity in the party," one diplomat said. "It is possible, and even probable, that he is sympathetic to Yeltsin, but it looks like first and foremost he is concerned about unity."

Analysts drew attention to the disclosure on Wednesday's television news that the party's policy-making Central Committee had

adopted a resolution condemning Yeltsin for his attacks on the party's highest authorities. This was a clear sign that the Central Committee, the elite body of about 300 people that elects the Politburo, will not tolerate mavericks whose enthusiasm for reform prompts them to violate traditional standards of internal party discipline.

Gorbachev placed his stamp of

approval on Yeltsin's dismissal by attending the meeting of the Moscow city party committee which removed him. A paradox of the Yeltsin case is that Gorbachev, for all his public commitment to reform, may in fact have strengthened his hand by endorsing the removal of the man who was the most vocal proponent of change in the Kremlin.

According to this analysis, Yeltsin's scathing attacks on official corruption and his candid assessment of the obstacles to change in the Soviet system were provoking divisions in the party that could have discredited Gorbachev's leadership.

Soviet officials deny the party is split between reformists and conservatives. But the sensitivity of the Yeltsin affair has been demonstrated by the almost complete silence of the Soviet media on the subject. Gorbachev has stressed the need for reform, but, since he returned from summer vacation in September, he has been at pains to reassure party members that his campaign for change is a careful, measured process.

Some Western specialists on Soviet affairs think Gorbachev's instincts tend towards bold reform, but that he has an acute political sense that makes him put a premium on achieving consensus in

Kasparov leads halfway through chess championship

SEVILLE, SPAIN (Reuters). — The 12th game of the World Chess Championship between title-holder Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov ended in a draw after

just 21 moves on Wednesday night. Kasparov leads the series, scheduled for 24 games, by a score of 6-1/2 to 5-1/2 with three wins, two losses and seven draws.

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AT LEAST eight people were killed and 40 injured when Indonesians stampeded from an east Java stadium after an open-air film show in the city of Malang on Tuesday night, a police spokesman said yesterday. The stampede occurred as 5,000 people left the stadium by narrow exits after watching a government-sponsored film on the crushing of a Communist coup attempt in September 1965.

FLTS military government yesterday lifted a night curfew imposed after army commander Colonel Sitiweni Rabuka seized power in a second coup on September 25. The curfew, between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m., was being lifted immediately, but it would be reimposed if the public did not show "orderliness," an army announcement said.

A SELF-PROPELLED, 27-ton U.S. army artillery piece was stolen from an army post early Wednesday and driven about 112 kms. along a

FOREIGN BRIEFS

highway to Denver before it ran out of fuel, authorities said. A soldier and a civilian, were arrested. The tracked 155mm. Howitzer, described as "a big cannon on tracks," was not carrying ammunition at the time of the incident.

THE DAUGHTER of late Soviet dictator Josef Stalin, who has successively lived in the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S. since she first defected from Moscow in 1967, is to settle once again in Britain and plans to seek British nationality, the British Home Office said on Wednesday.

ONE HUNDRED and thirty-nine political prisoners were released

from jail in San Salvador on Wednesday, benefiting from an amnesty decreed by the government to comply with a Central American peace plan. Relatives, friends and members of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers waited up to seven hours outside the Manana Prison north of the capital for the prisoners, the last of 427 pardoned by the amnesty.

SWITZERLAND expelled three Libyans — including one with a diplomatic passport — yesterday after receiving information they were linked to a plot to assassinate Libyan dissidents and other foreigners in Switzerland, a government spokesman said. They left Switzerland for Libya.

A SUDDEN snowstorm in southern Tibet killed 18 people and 8,000 head of livestock, the official New China news agency reported yesterday. Herdsmen and their animals were still stranded in the area.

S. Korean democrat launches new party

SEOUL, (Reuters). — Veteran South Korean democracy campaigner Kim Dae Jung yesterday launched the new Party for Peace and immediately won a nomination to bid for the presidency next month.

Thousands of supporters packed a Seoul cultural centre to vote Kim in as a runner in the country's first direct presidential election in 16 years. The poll is set for December 16.

Kim's candidacy means splitting the opposition vote and in the view of most analysts, risks handing victory to government candidate Roh Tae Woo, a former general and ally of President Chun Doo Hwan.

Kim broke away from the main opposition Reunification Democrat Party headed by his rival Kim

Young Sam after they failed to agree on which of them should bear the opposition banner in December.

Kim Young Sam's Reunification Party on Monday selected him as its candidate, saying he was best fitted to beat Roh, a key figure in Chun's 1979 military coup.

Kim Dae Jung, who was once jailed by a court martial in connection with a 1980 civilian revolt against martial law in Kwangju, said only he could control acute resentment against the military and bring about reconciliation after a civilian government was formed.

Kim Dae Jung had his civil rights restored in July

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Knesset battle expected over 'blue and white' above yeshivot

By ASHER WALLFISH and HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Correspondents
Politicians predict a ding-dong battle in the Knesset next week, when the Interior Committee is due to hold a confirming vote of its decision on Wednesday, that yeshivot which receive Treasury funding must fly the national flag.

The two ultra-Orthodox parliamentary factions, Shas and Agudat Yisrael, have expressed their surprise and chagrin over the first vote, and sources in the two parties said privately that they might enlist the help of the Likud against the proposed measure.

Shas, and part of Agudat Yisrael, often define themselves as non-Zionist, while some supporters of Agudat Yisrael call themselves "anti-Zionist", a term also used by opponents of the two ultra-Orthodox parties.

The matter came up on Wednesday when a senior Interior Ministry official came to the Interior Committee and sought its approval for regulations to be gazetted by the Minister under the Symbols and Flag Law.

This law requires among others that government and municipal

buildings, state corporations, and educational institutions, must fly the blue and white national flag in an appropriate manner.

Shinai MK Amnon Rubinstein raised a new proposal whereby the regulations state explicitly that the category of educational institutions also include yeshivot receiving Treasury funding. His proposal was approved unanimously but since it had not been in the original package submitted by the Interior Ministry, it will require a confirming vote.

Interior Committee chairman Dov Shilansky (Likud) is abroad. His deputy Ovadia Eli (Likud) was out of the room when Rubinstein's proposal was put to the vote by an alternate chairman Edna Solodar (Alignment).

Eli told The Jerusalem Post yesterday: "I am fully in favour of the Rubinstein proposal. I was unable to vote for it on Wednesday, being absent, but I shall definitely vote for it next week. I understand that Shas and the Aguda are trying to get Likud support to reverse the first vote, but I believe that part of the Likud will not go along with the ultra-Orthodox, and I am one of them."

Once the issue is finally confirmed in the Knesset committee, all that remains is for the acting Interior Minister (Prime Minister Shamir) to publish the regulations in Reshumot, the Official Gazette.

More than one parliamentary observer said yesterday that if Shamir took this step he might eventually find himself with a coalition crisis on his hands. Outside the Knesset, however, spokesmen for ultra-Orthodox institutions seemed to indicate that if showing the flag was a prerequisite for receiving funds, the flag would be flying over most yeshivot.

Shas spokesman Zvi Jacobson told The Post yesterday that those yeshivot which have an ideological objection to the flag are also opposed to receiving any funds from the Zionist state. He added that Rubinstein's proposal was a "tempest in a teapot" since in any case the original law, already referred to public institutions, which include yeshivot.

Rabbi Elazar Shulzinger, who is considered close to Shas mentor Rabbi Eliezer Schach, said that the fights which took place in yeshivot over flying the flag on Yom Atzmaut

were a thing of the past. Now, he said, the two largest ultra-Orthodox yeshivot, Ponevezh and Slobodka, raise their flags on Israel's independence day. If there are any which don't, he said, it's not out of principle.

But Rabbi Avraham Leiberson, head of the Agudat Yisrael oriented Hinnach Atzmaut school network said that his framework includes both schools which do and do not raise a flag on Yom Atzmaut.

"We don't object to the flag, but we also don't see it as an important value," he said. When pressed, he could not give any assurance that all the Hinnach Atzmaut system schools and yeshivot would go along with the proposed regulations.

For most yeshivot, however, such a law would cause no problems whatsoever. Rabbi Kalman Packouz, director of Jerusalem's Esh Hatorah, which takes in thousands of students from abroad annually, pointed out that the yeshiva already flew a flag on Yom Atzmaut and Yom Yerushalayim.

"We would fly the flag every day if we were required to," he added.

Feltsman plays at Carnegie Hall

Standing ovations, cheers for 'freed' Soviet Jewish pianist

NEW YORK (Reuters).—Soviet Jewish pianist Vladimir Feltsman, who waged an eight-year battle to leave Russia, won cheers and standing ovations in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night as he played the concert he dreamed about.

No matter what the music critics may say in their reviews, Feltsman's long-awaited U.S. concert hall debut seemed an immediate success even before intermission. A black-tie and mink-coated audience of notables and music lovers, including a Nobel Prize winner and one of President Reagan's children, brought Feltsman, 35, back for two ovations before the start of the intermission.

In the audience to cheer Feltsman on were Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Soviet ballet star who defected, Joseph Brodsky, the exiled Soviet poet who won this year's Nobel Prize for literature, and Ron Reagan Jr., the journalist son of the president. Nancy Reagan had been scheduled to attend, but cancelled at the last minute because of a snow storm in Washington.

Feltsman strode on to the Carnegie Hall stage wearing a black tuxedo and a barely contained look of pleasure. He sat at the Steinway grand piano and bowed his head to it. Then he looked up, smiled, rubbed his hands together and began playing Schubert's Piano Sonata in a major in a warm romantic manner that many associate with Russian pianists.

His next piece was a rousing selection from the 20th century French composer Olivier Messiaen's "Twenty Studies of the Infant Jesus," a work he once said he was forbidden to play in the Soviet Union.

He concluded his formal programme with Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," Opus 13, and played Beethoven and Rachmaninoff for encores.

Feltsman, complaining that he was denied artistic freedom in Russia, applied to emigrate in 1979 and was forbidden to play in public for two years. He was finally allowed to leave last August 18, and played his first recital in the U.S. at the White House, where he also traded quips with Reagan about the Soviet Union.

Weizmann Institute's \$18 million deficit confronts 'optimistic' board chairman

By KEN SCHACHTER

For The Jerusalem Post
REHOVOT. — Murray Koffler was elected to a three-year term as board chairman of the Weizmann Institute on Tuesday, but by Wednesday the blaze of photographers' flashes and the toasts had faded to just memories.

"Yesterday was all the glamour," the Canadian businessman said. "Now, they want to know, 'What have you done for me today?'"

Indeed, the Weizmann Institute will be depending on Koffler to do quite a lot in the coming days. The board chairman serves as a kind of fiscal custodian for the institute, and Koffler takes on the job at a time of governmental austerity and global economic uncertainty.

Koffler, the founder of the Superpharm chain in Israel and the Shoppers Drug Mart chain in North America, maintained he's "optimistic" about the institute's prospects. But he also acknowledged some major hurdles ahead.

Chief among these will be trying to cut the institute's \$18 million deficit and convince the government to increase its budgetary support.



Murray Koffler

"We have to attempt to persuade the government that science is one of the major contributors to the culture of the country and without maintaining a leading role, we will be in danger of losing some of our finest scientists," he said. We have to be able to impress on the government, he continued, the need to have the level of governmental support at least equal to that in other developed nations.

Slackening support is reflected in the fact that a decade ago, the government provided more than 50 per cent of the institute's operating budget, whereas now it's closer to 35 per cent, he said.

Koffler acknowledged he faces changing economic circumstances and hinted that cutbacks might be required in the institute's \$70 million operating budget, if a full-fledged recession develops.

Aside from managing the institute's fiscal affairs and soliciting government aid, Koffler also will be charged with coordinating the work of the 27 international committees involved with fundraising abroad.

In this, Koffler is singularly qualified through the philanthropic services he has performed over the years. The list, literally, is too long to mention. But among his roles have been: founder of the Koffler Centre of the Arts in Toronto; chairman of the Canadian Council for Christians and Jews; founding chairman of the Canadian Council on Drug Abuse; and creator of the Canadian Council for Native Business, which strives to boost the economic standing of Canadians of Indian and Eskimo origin.

Opposition to Lewinsky said growing among Reform Zionists

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Opposition to Akiva Lewinsky as Labour's candidate for the chairmanship of the World Zionist Organization is spreading among the Reform Zionist movement in the U.S., according to Rabbi David Forman, the director of Israel programmes for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Forman said, however, that Arza, the Reform Zionist organization, would officially stick to its coalition

agreement with Labour for the Zionist Congress. "But if there were a secret ballot for electing a chairman, and the Likud put up a decent candidate, anything could happen," he said.

Lewinsky, who is WZO Agency treasurer, was recently rejected as candidate for chairman of the WZO and Jewish Agency by the Diaspora organizations that raise funds for these bodies.

American Reform leader Rabbi

Alexander Schindler severely criticized Lewinsky in a recent interview that was widely circulated in the American Jewish press.

Forman stressed that the Reform movement has received strong support from the United Kibbutz Movement (Takam) for its settlements over the years. He said that the Reform movement never received the same support from Lewinsky, who is a Takam representative.

'Some students win too often'

Corruption charged in TAU parking lottery

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Student leaders at Tel Aviv University are embroiled in a controversy about parking in the university and nearby. Apart from complaints about the lack of sufficient parking space, there have also been allegations of corruption in the way the

available space is allocated.

Uri Shor, a member of the "Studention" (national camp) opposition faction in the Tel Aviv University Student Association, called The Jerusalem Post late Tuesday night to report that the association's auditing committee had discovered irregularities in the lottery held to allocate

the few hundred parking spaces available inside the campus.

Shor said that too many students had won the lottery twice; some had won spaces nearly every time over the last five years. He added that the committee had also found that the names of some of the winners did not appear on the lists of those taking part in the draw.

Adi Adar, chairman of the student association, replied that the auditing committee had raised questions, but that he and his fellow association leaders could provide all the answers.

He said that the lottery five years ago (when the audit began) had been conducted by the university administration, since the previous student association (under Likud leadership) had been disbanded by the university because of corruption.

During the past three years since the current association has been functioning, he said, office-holders have changed each year, he noted.

"Where are you going to find the person who sat here for three years running his private Mafia to give parking spaces to his friends?" he demanded.

As for names which appeared on the winners' list but not on the lists of those participating in the lottery, Adar said he and his colleagues had found the missing books in which

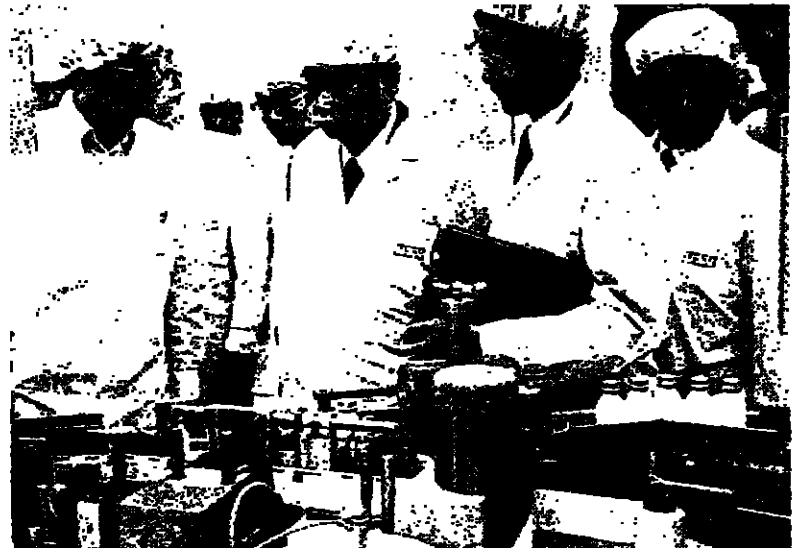
the names appear.

Adar told The Post about a different parking problem: the limited spaces on the campus and the insufficient spaces outside. Parking in the university lots costs NIS 100 a semester, which he said is too expensive.

In addition, since the assumption is that at least two cars will use the space each day, those who buy a ticket may find themselves without a parking space if another ticket-holder parks there all day.

The students cannot use the parking lot at the university's pool, he said, because it is restricted to pool members, even though it is usually empty. He complained that neither university nor municipality officials are willing to meet with association representatives to discuss the problem.

The university administration, which receives the profits from student parking, prefers to keep a low profile. University officials said privately that the student politicians are trying to win easy points. Parking elsewhere in Tel Aviv is much more expensive, they pointed out, and students have no right to expect a "free lunch." Referring to the swimming pool car park, one university administrator commented, "There are also empty parking spaces at the Ministry of Defence, but you and I can't use them."



Members of the Japanese trade delegation now in Israel, headed by Nihachiro Hanamura (centre), visit the Teva pharmaceutical plant in Jerusalem yesterday where they were given details of its production line from the manager Ya'acov Winter (left). The delegation was accompanied to the plant by the Japanese Embassy's first secretary, Kunio Ishida (second from right). (Zoom 77)

By MIN CHEN

ALTHOUGH ISRAEL was the first Middle Eastern state to recognize the People's Republic of China, for various reasons diplomatic relations have never been established between the two countries. The outbreak of the Korean war in 1950 prevented Israel from furthering its contacts with China. It was not until 1954 that Israel resumed its dialogue with China through its ambassador to Burma. But the 1955 Bandung Conference and the 1956 Suez Crisis soon warmed up China's relations with the Arab world and changed its attitudes towards Israel. For the following decades, China regarded Is-

rael as the black sheep of the Middle East, sparing no efforts in condemning it while giving every form of support to the PLO.

Since 1980, however, Chinese animosity towards Israel has been markedly reduced, although it continued to support the PLO. When Premier Zhao Zi-yang visited Africa in 1983, he stated publicly for the first time that China would recognize Israel so long as Israel recognized the existence of the PLO.

This year, there have been various reports on the exchanges be-

tween China and Israel at different levels, including the first openly-acknowledged official meeting at the UN between a Chinese representative and the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in March, an official visit to China by an Israeli Communist Party delegation in July and the first meeting at the UN between the Israeli and Chinese foreign ministers in October. It is obvious that China is becoming increasingly interested in developing its contact with Israel.

There are probably three considerations behind the heightened Chinese interest in dealing with Israel. First, with a growing interest in Middle East affairs, China finds it necessary to expand its diplomatic activities in the area. For example, in the past, China abstained in the votes on Middle East peace resolutions, but recently changed its attitudes, not only voting to support them, but also sending officials to visit UN and multinational force troops stationed in the region.

The Chinese have repeatedly expressed their support for the convening of an international peace conference on Middle East issues and their willingness to participate in such a conference. China's enhanced interest in the Middle East and its hope of attending a Middle East international peace conference are part of its recently formed independent foreign policy. The poten-

A Chinese scholar now in Jerusalem analyses China's relationship with Israel for The Post

tial of the Middle East market for absorbing Chinese goods and surplus labour is also a great attraction to the Chinese. But, without improving its relations with Jerusalem, Beijing can hardly participate actively in the Middle East peace process, because the Israelis make diplomatic recognition by China conditional upon the latter's participation in the process.

Secondly, small as it is, Israel has much to offer China. It boasts some of the world's best agricultural technology, especially in the field of irrigation. The progress that Israel has made in changing deserts into arable land has been a great attraction to Chinese experts, as China has vast stretches of desert and the expansion of its deserts is an increasing problem. Israel is already a fairly industrialized state, from which China could obtain advanced technology at relatively low cost.

IN RECENT years, there have been various reports on the exchanges be-

tween Israeli and Chinese experts through various channels. In May of 1985, an Israeli trade delegation visited Beijing, which was one of the first official contacts for many years. The Chinese have reportedly been purchasing from China high technology in electronics, communication and agriculture.

The third, but not the least consideration, is the potential of Sino-Israeli military exchange. Besides its own research and development, Israel has absorbed American technology and benefited from captured Russian weapons. According to reports in some Western newspapers in the last two years, China has purchased several hundred million dollars' worth of weapons from Israel, with hundreds of Israeli officers in China training Chinese soldiers in their use; and certain guns and rockets displayed in the military parade on the National Day of China in

1984 were made with Israeli technology.

Although this kind of report was repeatedly denied by the Chinese government, Israel is beyond a doubt an ideal and willing supplier of weapons technology to China, which is now very eager to acquire advanced technology to modernize its army at a lower cost.

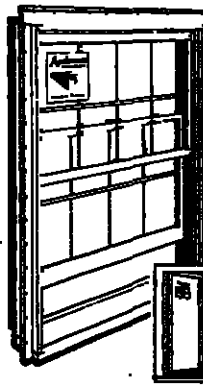
Nevertheless, the prospects of Sino-Israeli rapprochement are not uniformly bright. With all the benefits China could obtain through expanding its relations with Israel, China still has some basic worries. Its flirtation with Israel could damage its image of being the mainstay of the Third World and incur unfavourable reactions from Arab countries. The Middle East is now China's fourth biggest trading partner, ranking after Japan, the United States and Western Europe. The Chinese are reluctant to put their

economic interests in the area at risk by warming up to Israel too fast. China has, therefore, repeatedly made it clear that unless Israel withdraws from land occupied in the 1967 war, China would not recognize it.

It is difficult to say at this stage how long and how well China can maintain this policy. The dynamics of both the Chinese reform and the Israeli-Soviet dialogue may have a favourable impact on Sino-Israeli relations. Some of the Chinese worries may prove unfounded, in due course. But it is now apparent that while it can obtain most of the benefits it desires from Israel through informal and secret contacts with the latter, China does not yet have the incentive to commit itself to a dramatic diplomatic recognition of Israel.

The writer, a lecturer at the Beijing Institute of International Relations, is currently carrying out research in Jerusalem at the Harry S. Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace.

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OPEN LETTER TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION

Dear Raoul,
I write to you through the columns of The Jerusalem Post since your exact address is unknown to me. I am among the countless human beings all over the world who firmly believe that you are still alive in Soviet captivity, despite the official Soviet claims that you died in 1947. I, and all the others, base our optimism on the persistent reports, filtering through year after year, that you have been seen. Many of us can also feel that you are alive. No one understands why the Soviet authorities to this day refuse to reveal the truth about your arrest and your fate.

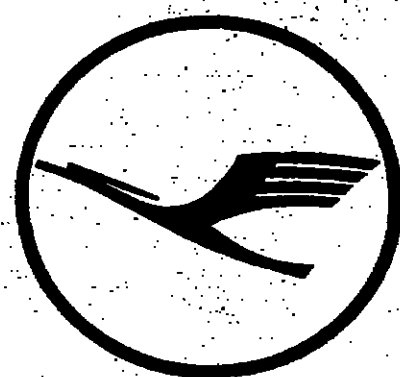
Today, however, under Mr. Gorbachev, there is a new spirit of openness in the Soviet Union. Therefore, I pray that this letter will find its way to you and give you new hope. I write, first in the name of the thousands you saved from the Nazi murderers, and second, to tell you how much the world honours you as a great hero of humanity, and the Jewish people, as an unparalleled Righteous Gentile. The release of Ida Nudel and Nathan Sharansky, which once seemed impossible, leads us to believe that, at last, you too will be freed. Please, if you can, send me your reply and confirm that you are alive and well, and will shortly be freed. The people of Israel will be the first to welcome you.

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WE ARE SITTING on the edge of a revolution that will come not through the barrel of a gun but through that most familiar of household items, the television.

The first tremors of the earthquake have already been felt. But they are merely the faint forerunners of an electronic future that experts say will change all our lives. In the next few years the chances are that the majority of households in Israel will receive not just two TV channels but more than 20. Those who long for an American life style will get it — with a vengeance, including live news and entertainment around the clock at the flick of a switch.

Twenty-four hours a day Israel will be bombarded with foreign-produced sound and vision beamed down from satellites to giant receivers and then piped via cables direct to the living rooms of the nation. For some it is a prospect that delights. For others it constitutes a threat to the very fabric of our society. But one thing is for sure, the stakes — political, social and financial — are enormous.

Sociologists and politicians believe that the implications of the media explosion are far deeper in Israel than in Western Europe and the U.S. The jabber of competing broadcasts, they say, will be the death knell of the massive government intervention that characterizes our society.

It will also be the clarion call to a new individualism in which people will demand, and receive, the right to choose their own life style. Whether the new society will be an improvement on the old remains to be seen. That it is on our doorsteps cannot be doubted.

The tip of the iceberg is Channel 2, which is expected to become the country's first independent and commercial TV network within the next 12 months. The man who as communications minister gave Israel a taste of the future, by initiating experimental programmes on the new wave band, said it represents a complete break with the past.

"I see this as the antithesis of the philosophy under which people are told what to do and how to do it by those who are at the seat of government. The establishment will lose this power," said MK Amnon Rubinstein.

Where the administration has so much authority the media revolution is particularly significant, he continued. "We are now going towards giving the public what they want — and not what the government thinks is good for them."

Rubinstein described some of the ways in which the authorities intervened to dictate broadcasting policy and public taste. First, he said, they tried to stop the introduction of television. Then, Rubinstein recalled, they spent large sums of public money to "bleach" the colour from imported TV programmes — which in turn led to Israel's purchasing sophisticated and costly anti-"bleach" devices.

"Bleaching was the epitome of the centralism and paternalism of the regime which in the 60s even forbade the appearance here of such stars as The Beatles and Lena Horne," said the MK. Now the final barriers are about to be broken.

THOUGH THE law to establish the independent broadcasting authority is still stuck in the Knesset, the structure of Channel 2 and even its programming philosophy is largely established. And the advertising industry, attracted by a market which it is estimated will be worth \$100 million, is gearing up for the new age.

Commercials however will be strictly controlled and limited by a public council comprising artists, educators and academics. They will be appointed by the government but will be independent in their actions. The advertisers will be given only six minutes in every hour to push their products and during news broadcasts there will be no commercial breaks.

Programming — at least in theory — will be a 24-hour a day affair. But that depends on whether anyone is prepared to bid for franchises to broadcast at such economically unappealing times as the midnight-to-dawn slot.

Already there have been signs of interest in franchises from companies both at home and abroad, who are expected to bid when the Channel 2 bill becomes law. They are believed to include United Studios of Herzliya, Anglia Television of England, and several other local electronic firms and newspapers.

Some four or five companies will in the end control the channel. One of them, broadcasting only news, will be financed by contributions from the other franchise holders.

Likud MK Pinhas Goldstein, chairman of the special Knesset committee charged with steering the Channel 2 bill through its final stages, complained that it was being held up by people "mainly from the Alignment" reluctant to end the government's monopoly over broadcasting. But this was not simply a matter of conflict between Alignment and Likud members, he said. Rather, it was a matter of certain legislators delaying "one of the most significant and complicated pieces of legislation for years," because of the strike at the IBA.

"They want that sorted out first," he said. Despite the hold-ups, Goldstein hoped that the bill would reach the statute books by the beginning of next year. The strike at the Israel Broadcasting Authority had made clear the importance of an alternative service.

The political spoils of the fast-approaching new era have already been divided up between the two big power blocs. The council of the Commercial Broadcasting Authority will have 15 members, seven each for Labour and Likud and their allies and a chairman. Professor Yo-sef Gross, described by Goldstein as "politically neutral."

"It is clear to everyone that for the only democracy in the Middle East to have one government-controlled television channel is ridiculous. Even Jordan has two. We must have pluralism. We have it with our newspapers now we must have it with TV and radio," said the MK.

The bill has passed its first reading and it is determined to push it through as fast as possible, he said. "But this is not simple to achieve; the bill has 150 clauses."

Lessons learned the hard way at

24-HOUR TV IS ON THE WAY

Bernard Josephs and Shlomo Maoz speculate on how Israel society is likely to be affected by the satellite revolution in television transmission



the Israel Broadcasting Authority would be used to ensure the smooth running of the new authority, said Goldstein. "Employees will be well paid but according to their contracts they can be fired if they don't come up to standard. We want the best people." In addition, between 25 and 33 per cent of programmes will be locally produced and about a seventh will comprise drama and concerts.

The setting up of a news broadcasting system is one of the most important aspects of the new channel, stressed the MK. "The more news we have the better. People who think that the IBA news is too left wing will have an alternative. I believe that a private, commercial news service is likely to be more objective. Others won't agree. But at least they will have a choice."

Goldstein acknowledged that a successful Channel 2 could cause big

problems for newspapers, through lost advertising revenue, and for the IBA. Something had to be done to compensate them, he agreed. Another member of the Knesset committee, Labour MK Aharon Harel reflected the Alignment's concern over the structure of the new broadcasting authority. His political colleagues, he said, had wanted it to be similar to Britain's Channel 4, which is controlled by a government-appointed, but independent, committee.

"Unfortunately the Likud has already promised private entrepreneurs that they will be able to bid for the franchises. It will take two years before the franchises are taken up so in that period we will have a Channel 4-type set-up," he said. "We want to continue in this form if it proves successful but the Likud is insisting on transferring the power to commercial firms."

Harel said he and his party were in favour of the second channel, believing that "once people get more information and education they will become less extreme."

IBA'S HEAD of television, Haim Yavin, was unhappy with the new legislation. "Unless we find some way of increasing our revenue the Channel 2 legislation could end up killing Channel 1," he said.

"In many ways we welcome a second channel. It will provide competition and push us forward. It will also provide the viewer with something extra. But I can't agree to a situation in which we have to carry on with no advertisements or extra income apart from the licence fee. This would kill us."

The IBA should be allowed to screen commercials too, said Yavin. In any case the income of both channels should be more or less equal.

He doubted that the new channel would bring about a revolution in programming, though he hoped for more drama and comedy. The squeeze on budgets meant that creativity was "more or less dormant." And with the IBA strike television was now in a state of chaos.

The problem, said Yavin, was that the public had "exaggerated expectations." This was true in many countries, but in Israel it was a "sickness." "The fact is that we are a small country and our television cannot be as good as the BBC. There is not enough money or talent for that." Channel 2 can be described as the revolution's foot-in-the-door. But the real impact of the upheaval in the nation's viewing habits will come with the introduction of full-scale, legal cable TV.

The cable system, combined with satellite transmissions gathered in clusters of receiver dishes will provide subscribers with around 25 channels of television. And that is just the start. In the U.S., where the system is fully developed some people are able to receive more than 100 channels from all over the world.

The significance of this potential flood of uncontrolled — and uncontrollable — material has not been lost on the government. Already a cable TV council has been set up and the country has been divided into 31 areas in which cable companies will be invited to bid for franchises. The first areas to get cable will be Bat Yam and Kiryat Shmona, where franchises are soon to be offered. Petah Tikva, Beer-sheva, Ashdod and South Tel Aviv will not be far behind.

Chairman of the cable council David Harnick stressed that the broadcasters will be strictly controlled. Cable has long been a controversial system. In the U.S., soft porn channels, such as Playboy, and the broadcasting of hour after hour of pop videos has led to considerable disquiet. Such questionable delights will soon be available to us — and, in some places, already are thanks to the activities of pirate broadcasters who have many thousands of customers.

"We won't allow anything that is obscene or that constitutes pure propaganda or racism," said Harnick. "Regional committees will be set up to keep a careful watch and anyone breaking the regulations will lose his franchise."

Although the bulk of the programmes aired on the channels will be foreign made programmes Harnick said that a certain percentage would have to be local, community productions. This, he pointed out, was the main idea behind cable, to let regional issues be aired. "We have the power and the right to stop rubbish being broadcast and we intend to do so," he said.

THE POWER OF the combined cable and satellite medium can best be seen at the "dish-farm" set up at Herzliya's United Studios by engineer Zvi Golod, whose company, Satlink Communications, is to bid for a cable franchise.

His cluster of receivers regularly picks up programmes from all over the world. As we talked, we watched Soviet TV broadcasting pictures of smiling troopers on pa-

trol in Afghanistan, while on the next screen a New York newscaster reported on a violent robbery.

"Any forecast on the future of television is going to be conservative," said Golod. The "global village" envisaged by Canadian writer Marshall McLuhan is already here, he asserted.

In the U.S., millions of homes are able to tune into a bewildering array of channels. "They have anything you could want. Business channels, women's channels, sport, local community, news, music, soft porn, religion — including Jewish channels — you name it, they have it. And there is no reason why we can't have it too."

Israel, said Golod is one of the best places in the world for cable. It is situated badly for those who want to pick up foreign stations on home receiver dishes. It takes bigger dishes to pick up the mass of programmes bombarding the earth, and therefore the best bet is a cable feed from a dish-farm such as his.

In addition, he said, as most people live in blocks of flats, installation costs will be at a minimum. (NIS 70 installation and NIS 20 a month was one price quoted.) But most of all Israel is a country full of different national groups who are hooked on TV.

"I can receive live programmes in Russian, English, French, Dutch, German, Arabic and many, many other languages. And for each of them there is a market here," said Golod.

His concern is that bureaucracy will stall the spread of cable. He is not sure that the government wants the system to succeed. Technical specifications insisted upon by the authorities are based on European standards. Yet cable failed in Europe partly because these standards were uneconomical. The U.S. understands cable and their system is much cheaper, he said.

Golod was aware of the political implications of both satellite and cable broadcasting. "The air is free. There is nothing that can be done to stop someone beaming a programme wherever he wants."

In the future, he forecasts, cable would allow people to hook into information sources, make shopping trips without leaving their armchairs and even ensure the security of their homes. "The name of the game is availability and almost everything will be available via the TV. Whether people like it or not, it is going to be part of their lives."

Dr. Dan Caspi, a lecturer in mass communications at Tel Aviv University said the TV revolution could bring many positive changes to society. Pluralism in the media would result in less political pressure on the broadcasting authorities, and a more sophisticated public attitude towards what is said on the air.

"This can be described as a 'demystification' of television which is presently treated as a kind of god-head. Cable itself will bring about a decentralization of political power. But it needs a huge investment in infrastructure and heavy spending on local and original productions. If the money runs out the level of programming will sink to a very low standard," he said. "We will have a lot of TV. But it won't necessarily be better."

Dilemmas of the Jewish journalist

Charles Hoffman

IT IS SAID that Jews are like most people, only more so. This is also true of Jewish journalists, who find themselves caught in many of the same dilemmas that afflict other journalists, only more so.

This point was made by Gary Rosenblatt, editor of the Baltimore Jewish Times, as he opened a discussion on censorship and self-censorship in the Jewish press. "The Jewish journalist has a sense of responsibility to the Jewish community," he said; "but he must also serve his profession, which leads him to probe and uncover things that may be embarrassing to the community."

This discussion was held at the Second International Conference of the Jewish Media, which took place this week in Jerusalem. The conference was sponsored by the Depart-

ment of Information of the World Zionist Organization, the Government Press Office and the World Federation of Jewish Journalists.

Now there are Jewish journalists, and there are Jewish journalists. The former are journalists who work for newspapers and magazines aimed at a Jewish audience, and it is no accident that they are Jewish. The latter are journalists working for what is known as the "general" media, who happen to be Jewish.

Both types of journalists shared their dilemmas with their colleagues during the conference.

Rosenblatt noted that journalists writing for papers serving the Jewish community have to face problems related to criticism of Israel, encroachments on their independence from community institutions and coverage of Jews in countries of dis-

stress. "In the Diaspora," he said, "we worry too much about criticism of Israel, and there is pressure from the Jewish establishment to present a false front of unity. How can we criticize Israel when we don't live there, we are asked. But if Jews speak with one voice, their viewpoint tends to be ignored. If there is diversity, then their views are taken seriously."

Rosenblatt represents an independent Jewish weekly. He noted, however, that about half the local Jewish papers in the U.S. are owned outright or linked in some other way to community federations. He said that this trend, which is increasing, is disturbing because it means that federations think they are serving the Jewish community by trying to control it. This situation creates ob-

vious constraints on reporting scandals affecting the local Jewish establishment.

Others commented that the situation is not so simple, since there are high-quality papers owned by federations, and poor-quality independents. The editor of the St. Louis Jewish Light, Robert Cohn, said that some papers are supported by federations but run by an autonomous board of directors. "This insulates us from direct censorship by the federation," he said.

SOME LOCAL Jewish papers try to be sensitive to the image of the Jewish community or its central institutions, but this occasionally means suppressing a good story. Susan Bures of the Australian Jewish Times told her colleagues about two such incidents.

"The *hebra kadisha* [burial society] once buried someone in the wrong grave," she recalled, "and I found out about it. I didn't write about it, but I certainly could have suggested that they do something to improve their administrative procedures."

Another incident concerned a teacher at a local Jewish day school who was found to be living a "wild life," as Bures put it. "When the school found out that I knew about it, the teacher was asked to leave. Nothing would have been accomplished by publishing the story."

Yuval Elitzur, deputy editor of *Mu'ariv*, represented the free-wheeling Israeli approach to such matters, when he asked: "Why shouldn't you have published the story about the *hebra kadisha*? Why shouldn't those stupid functionaries

get what is coming to them? My job as a journalist is to get the story and publish it."

For papers in some Jewish communities, this discussion about editorial independence was largely academic. Such is the case in small Jewish communities outside the U.S., said Jean Cohen of Athens. In such communities, he said, if the

local Jewish establishment can't control the community paper, there won't be a paper.

Small communities, or Jewish communities outside the U.S., are also more sensitive to issues that can pose a threat to Israel and Jewish life, he said. In this spirit, Roger Ascot of *L'Arche* of Paris said that

(Continued on next page)

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Israel had a forceful and effective spokesman in the U.S. this week, writes Correspondent Wolf Blitzer

Herzog makes a hit in Washington

WASHINGTON. — During his just-completed visit here, President Chaim Herzog delivered five major speeches, each of which, according to his aides, he personally prepared. Indeed, a week before coming on this first-ever state visit to the U.S. by an Israeli president, he spent part of his free time in Denmark, on yet another state visit, drafting his speeches for Washington.

The effort paid off. The weather may have been awful as Washington struggled through heavy rains that turned into an unexpected snowstorm. But the president, speaking with his charming Irish accent, was by all accounts a hit in the capital. Articulate and intelligent, he succeeded in getting his basic message across to his various American audiences. He exuded the proper presidential dignity, yet at the right, lighter moments, he showed himself to be witty. In the process, he scored points for Israel.

In his formal remarks at the White House arrival ceremony Tuesday and later at the gala state dinner hosted by President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, Herzog spoke succinctly and to the point. There seemed to be an easy and comfortable connection between the two presidents.

At a State Department luncheon hosted by Secretary George Shultz, Herzog spoke at length and in great detail about Israel's problems and accomplishments. That was clearly the most substantive speech of his Washington stay, although his address later that afternoon before a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives also contained a considerable amount of meaty material. Herzog's 23-minute

speech on Capitol Hill, which received sustained applause and a standing ovation, was nationally broadcast over the C-Span cable television network.

When speaking Wednesday before some 150 American Jewish leaders, the president stressed the need for greater aliyah and for working to ease the plight of oppressed Jewish communities in the Soviet Union, Syria and Ethiopia. Unlike the other speeches in Washington, this was clearly a Jewish speech designed for a Jewish audience.

HERZOG IS no stranger to the United States and he knows how to speak to Americans. In the early 1950s, he served in Washington as the Israel Embassy's military attaché. Some 20 years later, he spoke for Israel at the United Nations. In between, he completed two tours of duty as chief of military intelligence. And during all these varied experiences, he established close, personal friendships with many influential Americans — Jews and non-Jews alike. In Washington this week, there was a reunion of sorts with those friends.

Among Israeli spokesmen, the president has a first-class reputation in America. He wanted to take full advantage of that standing during this visit by elevating Israel's image which, in recent years, has become somewhat tarnished. As president, of course, he is restricted in terms of his ability to speak freely on all key issues of the day. But he neatly overcame that problem by stressing the consensus issues supported by virtually all of the major political parties. In fact, he turned that handicap into an advantage and



"There seemed to be an easy and comfortable connection between the two presidents." (APF)

managed to take the high road.

"There is unanimity in our country as to the desire for peace and direct negotiations," he told the more than 200 guests attending the Shultz luncheon at the State Department. "As you, Mr. Secretary, know, we have a national debate regarding the modalities of the peace process and the best means to pursue it. But no one — no one in Israel — wants ever again to go to war, or have to send their children to war."

Later, in his address to Congress, Herzog said: "We have never achieved any advance without negotiations. We have never negotiated with our Arab neighbors without achieving an advance. This is our

message, and hence the unanimous desire of our people for negotiations. There may be differences of opinion as to procedures and modalities, but not as to the vital necessity of achieving peace through direct negotiations. On this, our people are united."

At the State Department, Herzog was appropriately generous in his expressions of gratitude to Shultz for having personally helped Israel so extensively in recent years. He cited as an example the secretary's deep involvement in strengthening the Israeli economy.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, "your involvement has been a many-faceted one and with your encouragement, our national unity govern-

ment was able to achieve what seemed at times to be an impossibility." Shultz was visibly pleased by this compliment.

In discussing the overall Arab-Israeli peace process, Herzog repeatedly demonstrated his inherent optimism. He stressed the positive aspects of the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty, adding, "Furthermore, moderate countries in the Middle East such as Jordan, Morocco and others have implied that they accept the principle of direct negotiations."

EVEN WHILE acknowledging the slow pace of the peace process and the continuing wave of violence in the territories, the president sought

to look at the upbeat side of the behind-the-scenes developments in Arab-Israeli coexistence — what Herzog called "the pragmatic day-to-day progress created by the requirements of daily life."

Aware of Shultz's own commitment to improving the quality of life of the Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation, Herzog declared: "What the world does not realize is that two populations — Jewish and Arab — are living with each other."

"I am not talking about the Arab and Druse citizens of Israel who constitute 17 per cent of our population and who are an important political element in the fabric of our society. Their representatives sit in most of the political parties in the Knesset, from the Likud to the Communist Party. Druse and Beduin officers and soldiers serve and command in the Israel Defence Forces. We have a Druse general and some six Druse brigade commanders in our armed forces. Here in the U.S., for example, one of our consuls-general is an Arab and a Druse member sits in our UN delegation."

"I am talking about the Arab population in the Judea and Samaria districts of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Some months ago, I received over 30 Arab mayors from the Gaza Strip, who were on a study-tour and seminar in Jerusalem, for a long discussion. I receive regularly leading Arab citizens in the West Bank and Gaza. After all, 50 per cent of the Jordanian Parliament is comprised of citizens of the West Bank and it is not unusual for some of its leading members to call on me."

Herzog went on to note that more than one million people annually

cross the Jordan River bridges in both directions, including tens of thousands of Arab tourists from all over the Middle East and thousands of Israeli Moslem pilgrims on their way to and from Mecca.

"The trade and business relationships and partnerships which have grown up between Israeli industries and businesses and their counterparts in Judea and Samaria and Gaza are but a further indication of encouraging developments between the two peoples," he added.

After conceding that very serious problems remain unresolved and that the Palestinian situation by any means, Herzog observed that they have been unable to speak or act freely in the search for peace.

"They live, unfortunately, under the shadow of the gunman," he said. "This has always been the tragedy of the Palestinian people. What they will say to you privately, which at times makes me very hopeful, they would not dare to express publicly for fear of assassination."

Herzog recalled that a group of Palestinian leaders from the territories had refused — at the last minute — to even meet with Shultz during the secretary's recent visit to Jerusalem. The president quoted one of those Palestinians, when asked about the boycott, as having privately told him, "You, sir, have never gone to bed feeling that you may wake up in the morning with a bullet in your head."

Herzog also quoted a high school student who confided to him during one of his recent visits to an Arab town in Israel: "We are a people that has never known anything but the most uncompromising, extreme leadership, from the mufti of Jerusalem to Arafat."

JEWISH JOURNALISTS

(Continued from preceding page.)

the Jewish press "must take sides, without ambivalence, for Israel."

Some Jewish stories can literally be life and death matters, such as the careless remarks of Jewish Agency leaders about the rescue of Ethiopian Jews in Operation Moses, which leaked out to the American Jewish and general press. This untimely publicity led to the suspension of the airlift of Ethiopian Jews from the Sudan in early 1985.

Rosenblatt and others recalled this tragic episode to point out that little had been done since then to establish a mechanism whereby Jewish papers would be informed of sensitive developments concerning distressed Jewry, and would be consulted about when and how to publish.

Rosenblatt said that the Jewish and Israeli establishments should take the Jewish press into their confidence on such issues. He pointed to the Israeli system as a model of what should have happened in the U.S. In Israel, the press was informed of the airlift but adhered voluntarily to a news blackout until the story broke in the U.S.

Several speakers expressed concern that the lack of guidelines for publishing information on distressed Jewry could eventually harm the current departure of Jews from Iran. A story on this subject appeared several weeks ago in the *Washington Post* and was then picked up by the Jewish press.

Robert Cohn suggested that in the absence of a clear-cut policy on this matter, it would be best to adopt the rule of "Jews before news."

With all the concern that the Jewish press has devoted to distressed Jewry, and in particular to Soviet Jewry, it was odd that the conference organizers neglected to put this subject on the agenda. This was remedied at the last minute, when a briefing session on Soviet Jewry was provided by the Soviet Jewry Information Centre.

DILEMMAS OF another kind were described by Jewish journalists working in the general media. Some of them, it was pointed out, tend to suppress the fact of their Jewishness altogether. Others try to bend over backwards to prove that they are not guided by "parochial" loyalties when reporting on Jewish or Israeli affairs.

Eric Silver, who reports for *The Observer* of London, said there must be limits to this dilemma. "When you work for the general media and cover the Arab-Israeli conflict, you must make a decision. You must say: first I am a reporter, with a sense of what my editors and readers expect of me; and second, I am a Jew. You have to report the totality of the story. If you can't accept this, then you have to resign."

He stressed, however, that this did not mean mindlessly conforming to whatever prejudices his editors may have. He said that during the war in Lebanon, editors of all papers wanted their reporters' stories to conform to the distorted image of the war that was being portrayed on

television.

"All reporters had this problem then. We had to fight this. My editors were aware that I am Jewish and applied an extra test to my coverage. In some cases, editors wanted to have a Jewish reporter reinforce their preconceptions about what was happening in Lebanon. This was a difficult situation, but we all came through it."

Jay Bushinsky, who is the Middle East bureau chief for the *Chicago Sun Times* and reports for American cable networks, talked about situations where his Jewish commitments and emotions were strongly aroused by a story. In these cases, he had to check himself to make sure that the things that mattered to him as a Jew would also make a compelling story for his general audience.

During the Six Day War, he recalled, he entered the Old City of Jerusalem just hours after it had been captured and headed for the Temple Mount with two other foreign correspondents. "I told them that we should go on to the Western Wall, but I first had to borrow a hat from one of my colleagues."

"There we saw soldiers overcome by emotion. I was totally overcome too, and burst into tears. My dilemma was whether I should report what I saw and experienced, which was uniquely Jewish. My colleagues said that I should, but I thought that this would finish me. It turned out to be one of the most impressive reports that I have ever done."

The Jewish foreign correspondents based in Israel who spoke at this session, along with *Jerusalem Post* editor and managing director Ari Rath, were challenged with an emotional attack by Milton Winston of the Jewish Media Foundation of Montreal.

"You are perceived in the Diaspora as Jewish journalists with an anti-Israel bias," Winston said. "That is our problem in Montreal. You are being used. We have to live with the destruction of Israel's position and the Jewish position because of people quoting what you write."

Silver angrily responded: "We live in Israel as Jews, and our first concern is not a small paper in Montreal. We serve in the IDF, and we risk our lives in other ways every day. What risks have you taken for the Jewish people?"

Rath commented that "the days when we believed—wrongly it turned out—that the world lived in separate compartments are now gone. We can't run a paper with one voice in Jerusalem and another in Montreal. We must first of all keep our journalistic integrity, and this will do a service to the Jewish people."

Michael Elkins, formerly of the BBC and *Newsweek*, had the last word. "I have gotten angry phone calls accusing me of forgetting my responsibilities as a Jew. But it is the responsibility of a journalist to tell the truth as best he knows it, to distinguish between news and editorializing, to be fair and to be competent. If any of us allows our passionately held views to intrude on that, we poison the wells of information and destroy our own credibility."

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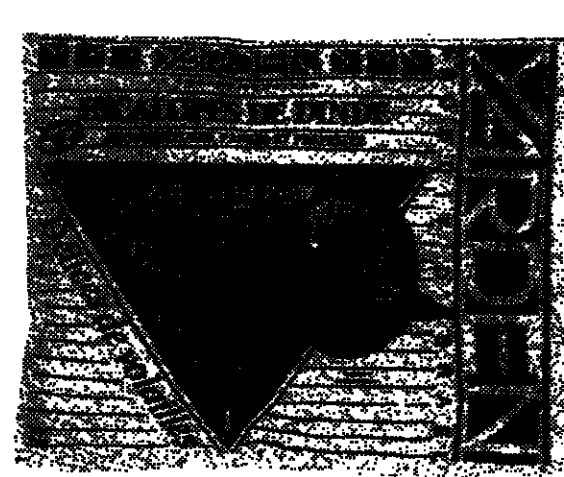
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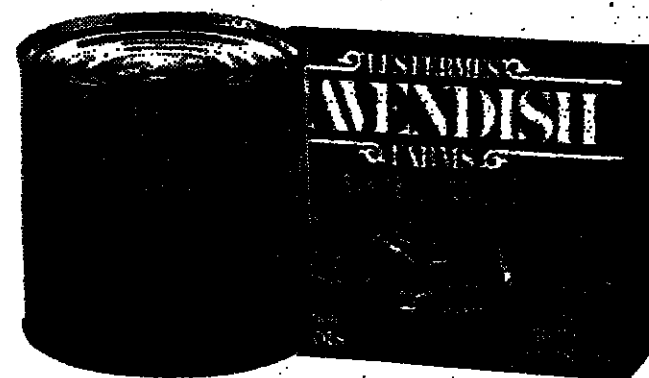


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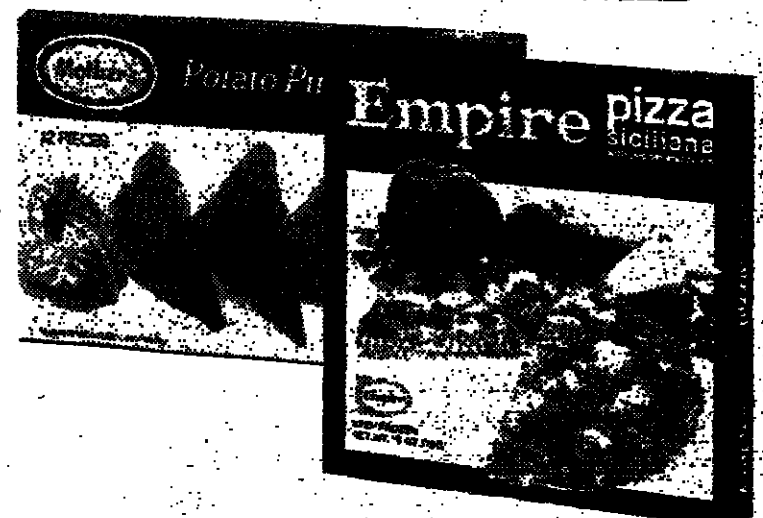
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Hizbullah refines its terror tactics

Recent attacks by fundamentalist Shi'ites in South Lebanon indicate that they have revamped their military arm and improved their strike capacity. The Jerusalem Post's DAVID RUDGE reports



THE LATEST upsurge of Hizbullah terrorism in the security zone in South Lebanon, although not altogether unexpected, has surprised veteran Lebanese observers by virtue of its sophistication.

Recent operations have shown a level of planning and proficiency that ultimately could prove more threatening to IDF and South Lebanese Army troops in the buffer zone than the suicide car-bomb attempts and mass frontal assaults on strongholds that characterized the Hizbullah's activities in the past.

The Islamic fundamentalists have also claimed the "credit" for the Katyusha rockets which fell in Galilee recently, fortunately without inflicting any casualties or causing much damage.

If there is any truth to these claims, the rocket attacks could be seen as a gesture of defiance following the series of humiliating defeats

and heavy losses suffered by the radical Shi'ites at the hands of the IDF and SLA. Alternatively, the Katyusha firings might indicate a greater willingness on the part of the Iranian-backed Shi'ite organization to hit the "Zionist enemy" on its own land.

Observers in Israel and Lebanon had predicted that the Hizbullah would renew its onslaught in the zone after several months of relative quiet interspersed with long-range firings, roadside bomb explosions and occasional forays by raiding parties.

The recent attacks, they noted, may have been timed to coincide with the Arab summit meeting in Amman, in an effort to show the Hizbullah's and, by proxy, Iran's disdain for the deliberations of the Arab leaders. This did not mean, however, that operations would cease with the conclusion of the

summit. On the contrary, the observers said, the signs pointed to a resurgence of Hizbullah violence, the organization committed to removing the last vestige of Israel's presence from Lebanese soil as a prelude to Iran's grand design to "liberate" Jerusalem.

WHATEVER the motives for the attacks, it is perfectly clear that the Hizbullah, has re-vamped its military arm, and improved its strike capabilities.

This was graphically illustrated in last week's storming by Hizbullah gunmen of a SLA stronghold near the village of Barashit in the central sector of the security zone. The tactics employed appeared to denote a new overall strategy, combining "guerrilla-style" warfare with classic military precepts.

According to information gleaned from sources in Lebanon and the Lebanese press, including the Hiz-

bullah's own weekly paper *Al Aqhad*, around 180 gunmen were involved in the assault on the SLA post. Apparently the terrorists had collected their fighters from various villages north of the security zone at the last minute, presumably in an effort to maintain secrecy.

Operational leaders then split the force into units. Mortar batteries directed a heavy barrage on the Barashit position and two nearby SLA strongholds. The bombardment served a dual purpose: to pin down the defenders, and divert attention from the intended target.

Simultaneously, ground forces infiltrated the zone and prepared ambushes on routes along which the SLA reinforcements were expected to be despatched. With the ambushes in place, and under cover of suppression fire, the main assault on the Barashit stronghold was mounted.

There now seems little doubt that, despite the terror organization's tendency to exaggerate its claims and the SLA's attempts to play down the attack, the Hizbullah gunmen did overrun the reinforced outpost for a short time.

Al Aqhad carried pictures, purportedly of the triumphant attackers inside the SLA garrison, removing arms and ammunition and setting fire to a SLA armoured personnel carrier, before retreating and disappearing back into the villages from whence they came. "This is what we (Hizbullah) do to the new Bar-Lev line," declared the headlines in the Hizbullah paper, referring to the recently completed line of IDF and SLA fortifications which cost around \$2.5 million and were described as the largest defensive construction since the Bar-Lev line along the Suez canal.

At the time, the SLA charged that

the attackers had passed with impunity between three Irish Unifil positions to launch the assault in which one SLA soldier was killed and seven others wounded. The allegation was categorically denied by the international peace-keeping force which said that no gunman had passed through its checkpoints or used any of its positions as cover for firing at SLA or IDF targets. Unifil sources noted that it was impossible to seal off the open terrain between the Irish-manned positions.

The SLA also maintained that its troops did not abandon the stronghold. It subsequently transpired, however, that several soldiers and their officers fled their posts after the initial onslaught. They have since been punished by SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad and dismissed from the force.

The SLA's shortcomings and its complaints against Unifil apart, the Hizbullah appears to have succeeded in re-establishing itself as a military force in the region.

The Barashit assault was followed within the space of a few hours by a Katyusha attack. Only one rocket fell in Galilee, causing no injuries or damage.

Then last Saturday, after midnight, the Hizbullah gave another demonstration of its improved capabilities, with a mortar bombardment of several SLA positions. The organization, in statements to the Lebanese press, claimed to have hit more than a dozen SLA strongholds with fire from mortars, RPGs and light weapons.

The Hizbullah also took credit for the four Katyusha rockets which fell on Galilee several hours later on Sunday morning, as well as the roadside bomb explosion in the Ali Tahr hill range north of the Beaufort castle which claimed the life of 19-year-old IDF soldier Haim Knafo on the same day.

Lebanese sources speculated that the spate of attacks was also a response to two separate and successful raids by SLA troops and members of the Golan Brigade on Hizbullah bases north of the security zone perimeter last month.

Israeli observers did not discount this as a motive, although they pointed out that the Hizbullah and other terrorist organizations operating in South Lebanon had no shortage of reasons for launching attacks on targets in the zone and Israel itself.

"WHAT WE HAVE seen in the past few days is the manifestation of a more calculated form of terror. In addition to ongoing spontaneous acts," said Dr. Yossi Olmert, head of the Syria/Lebanon desk of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre for Middle Eastern Studies.

"It appears there has been a re-evaluation of tactics and strategy on the part of the Hizbullah following its lack of success in the previous few months," he said. "I believe the leadership of the organization is giving more consideration and forethought to the planning of operations, assessing the risks and dangers against what can be achieved."

This correlates with reports from Lebanon that in the past few months regional Hizbullah operational chiefs have been recalled to Ba'albeck for intensive re-training.

According to Olmert, however, the development of these new strategies, which no doubt owe a great deal to the Hizbullah's Iranian advisers, could well prove to be double-edged. While initially posing a threat to SLA and IDF forces in the security zone, they could in the long term endanger the Hizbullah itself, he said.

"By adopting rational methods, instead of the volatile surprises of the past, the Hizbullah becomes more established. Obviously, it is easier to deal with a group you can read, because you have a better chance of predicting their course of action."

Sources in South Lebanon considered the possibility of the Hizbullah becoming predictable as highly improbable. They recalled that in the past leaders of the radical Shi'ite organization had vowed they would not fall into the same trap as the Palestinians in becoming institutionalized.

They noted that the military arm of the Hizbullah was modelled on the cell system used in the Iranian revolution. This negated the need for headquarters and the cumbersome characteristics of an army, such as command control, logistics, patrols and so on. At one stage the cell leaders were local sheikhs or village heads who, when called upon by operational chiefs, would select from the supporters in that particular area a group of fighters needed for a specific operation.

But here too, the Hizbullah has implemented changes. The local sheikhs, who because of their standing had become too easily identifiable, have been instructed to desist from any involvement in military activities. Instead they have been put

in charge of economic, political and social affairs which, in the long term, are more important to the Hizbullah and its Iranian backers than terrorist operations.

IRAN, ACCORDING to reliable sources, is injecting more than \$60m. a year into Lebanon in an effort to capture, through a mixture of financial inducements and religion, the hearts and minds of the Lebanese Moslems. Iran sees Lebanon as a perfect opportunity for promoting fundamentalism and, thus help the Islamic revolution make an international impact.

While some of the funds, which are channelled through the Hizbullah, go into the pockets of volunteer fighters, the rest is used for political propaganda, health projects including the establishment of private clinics and hospitals with qualified staff, social services and above all education.

The Hizbullah and Iran see education as the most vital aspect and as a sound investment for the future. By imbuing youngsters with Islamic doctrine, they are ensuring new generations of fundamentalists and activists who will be prepared to participate in demonstrations and, if called upon, take up arms in the cause of Islam.

Just two weeks ago the Hizbullah made an announcement in the Bekaa valley that it was offering financial assistance and scholarships for up to 75,000 youngsters. Such financial incentives in a country crippled by economic ills and saddled with a government so divided it is incapable of acting to solve the problem, take on added significance.

This is also the case in South Lebanon, where until now, the Hizbullah has enjoyed only limited support.

Apart from the villages of Siddikin, Aytid, Khirbet Silm and others known to have strong Hizbullah affiliations, the organization also has cells of various sizes in settlements scattered throughout the south. However, the majority of Shi'ites in the south, especially those in and around Tyre and the western region, support the rival and more moderate Amal movement.

Amal, although no friend of Israel and a bitter opponent of the security zone, has adopted a more pragmatic approach to the problem. Unlike the Hizbullah, which constantly has to justify by deed of arms its claim to be at the forefront of the resistance movement, Amal believes that attacks only bring counter-productive Israeli retaliation.

For the most part, Amal-controlled areas, especially in the west, have been relatively free of terrorist activities. One of the main trouble-spots is located on two hilltop SLA strongholds overlooking the village of Yatar. The SLA evacuated the positions on October 14 after SLA troops shot and killed a Nepalese Unifil soldier as he was being transported to hospital in an ambulance. The posts were subsequently handed over to Unifil which reports that there have been no shooting incidents since, compared to two or three cases a day previously.

Amal leaders are apparently anxious to retain the peace and quiet in their region which, they believe, is in the best interests of the local population. They are equally concerned about the economic crisis and have been trying to find ways of counteracting the Hizbullah's Iranian-provided petro-dollars by creating administrative jobs and military positions in the regional Amal militia.

Amal, however, does not have the necessary funds to compete in financial terms with the Hizbullah, although for the time being it still has the backing of the bulk of the Shi'ites in the south.

ANOTHER factor in the region is Unifil. Several Israeli observers believe that, despite its shortcomings and the criticism levelled at it by the SLA and occasionally Israeli leaders, the force has an important role.

Yossi Olmert is among those who subscribe to this point of view. He maintained that the force was a stabilizing factor, while the presence of 5,800 personnel in the region generated income, as well as providing jobs for hundreds of South Lebanese.

"That is one of the reasons why I feel Unifil should stay. If the force pulled out others would fill the vacuum and in the present situation that would be dangerous," he said. Olmert maintained that the "politics of starvation" in Lebanon favoured the Hizbullah and their Iranian backers, for the time being.

In the meantime, he expected the Hizbullah to try and mount more concerted assaults inside the security zone, and possibly Katyusha rocket attacks across the border. Nevertheless, Olmert did not anticipate any dramatic developments and added that the "tactics of the IDF will determine the success or otherwise of the Hizbullah's new military strategies."

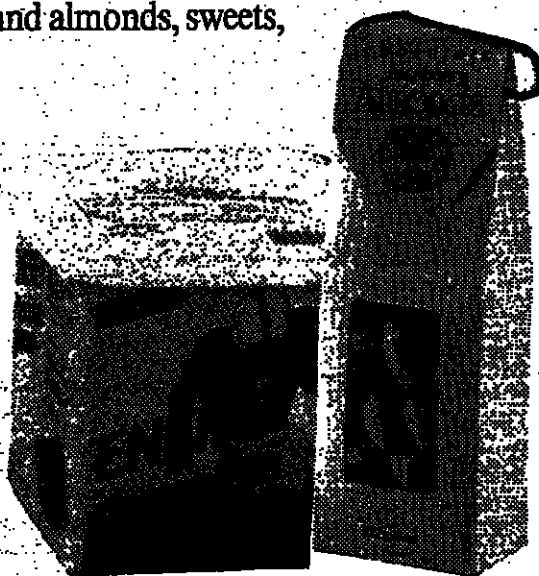
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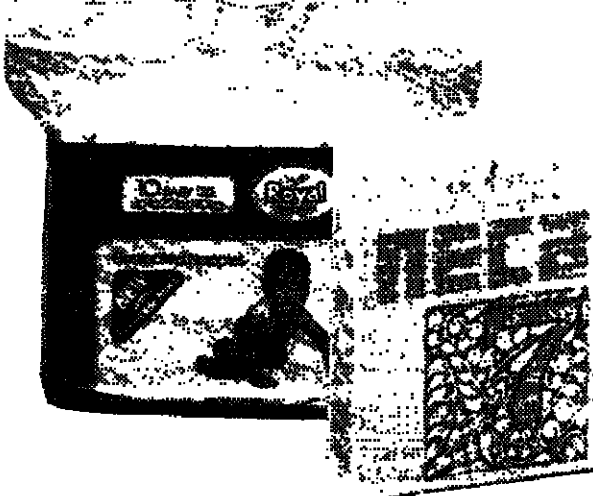
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The 'Marrano' who won't take 'no' for an answer

Haim Shapiro reports on the case of Yonatan Or and his conflict with the Rabbinate.

DOES AN immigrant who claims to be the descendant of Marranos have the right to be Jewish? Do the rabbinical courts have an obligation to deal with a conversion request? These are just a few of the questions the High Court of Justice is asked to face in the strange case of Yonatan Or.

Or, formerly Juan Ortega, is from Panama. His father is Christian but his mother, who divorced her husband many years ago, is convinced that her forbears were Jews who were forced to convert to Catholicism in the 11th century, but who secretly kept their Jewish faith throughout the centuries.

She raised her children as Jews and became a leading member of the Panama Jewish community. A writer and translator, she acted as director of the local B'nai B'rith lodge and she opened the information section of the Israel Embassy in Panama City.

However, though she herself was convinced of her Jewishness, there were others in the community who felt that she ought to "formalize" her Jewishness. It was in answer to these people that she underwent a conversion ceremony conducted by a Reform rabbi from the U.S. But she did not have the children converted because she felt that was a decision they must make for themselves when they grew up.

rabbinical court heard about his mother's Reform conversion. Though there is no solid proof of this, it seems that the Reform conversion had a negative effect on the rabbinical court. Although it did not reject Or's petition to undergo conversion, it did stop dealing with his case. The reason given was that the file had been handled by the late Tel Aviv Ashkenazi chief rabbi, Yehuda Frenkel, before he passed away a year ago.

FACED WITH the refusal of the rabbinical court to arrange for a Jewish wedding, Or was married by proxy in Paraguay. The marriage was registered by the Interior Ministry.

Now he is officially married. His wife is Jewish and because of this, any children they have will be Jewish. Or himself is registered as a Jew in the Interior Ministry. But despite all this, he is still determined to be a fully recognized Jew according to Halacha.

In a request which he submitted this week to the High Court of Justice, Or asked that the rabbinical court show just cause why it should not either recognize him as a Jew or deal with his request to be converted according to Halacha. Meanwhile, he is continuing his Jewish studies privately.



Ferdinand Ximenez, a Marrano aristocrat of the sixteenth century.

Meanwhile, Or himself came to Israel on a year-long programme for Jewish youth. When his friends from Panama went home, he stayed on. Finally, in 1982, he came on aliyah. He considered himself a Jew and was registered as such.

But last year, he decided to get married. When he went to the Tel Aviv Rabbinate, he discovered that regardless of what was written on his identity card, as far as the rabbinical court was concerned, there was no definite proof that he was Jewish and they refused to allow him to marry.

At this point, he felt that if he was not considered Jewish, he wanted to be, and he opened a conversion file at the rabbinical court. For a while everything went well and then the

Tel Aviv attorney Yosef Ben-Menashe, who is representing Or, sees the case as a landmark one in Israeli law. Usually, Ben-Menashe told *The Jerusalem Post*, when an applicant is faced with a rabbinical court's refusal to act in a conversion request, he or she simply gives up, and often leaves the country.

The rabbinical courts take the position that they are not obligated to convert anyone, but Ben-Menashe sees it differently.

"As long as the rabbinical courts have a monopoly on conversion, they have a corresponding responsibility. They must come to a decision on conversion requests within a reasonable time and if they reject a request, then they must give a good reason."

Military Correspondent HIRSH GOODMAN, in a second and final article examining the implications of the Lavi cancellation on Israel's defence posture, says that only by maintaining a technological lead can the IDF be assured of military superiority over the Arab states

THE LAVI HANGAR is called the "graveyard" at the Israel Aircraft Industries. And indeed it is. In one corner stands Prototype Two, a veteran of some 60 test flights, its wings dismantled, its fuselage streaked with black grime. On the right, the fuselage of unfinished Prototype Four, sockets and pipes hanging from its frame like broken limbs.

A sign saying "CELAVI" (sic), printed in huge letters on computer paper, has been pasted under the hole where the plane's cockpit should have been, in sinister counterpoint to the huge blue-and-white banner that remains strung out along the entire width of the hangar, proclaiming the Lavi as Israel's future.

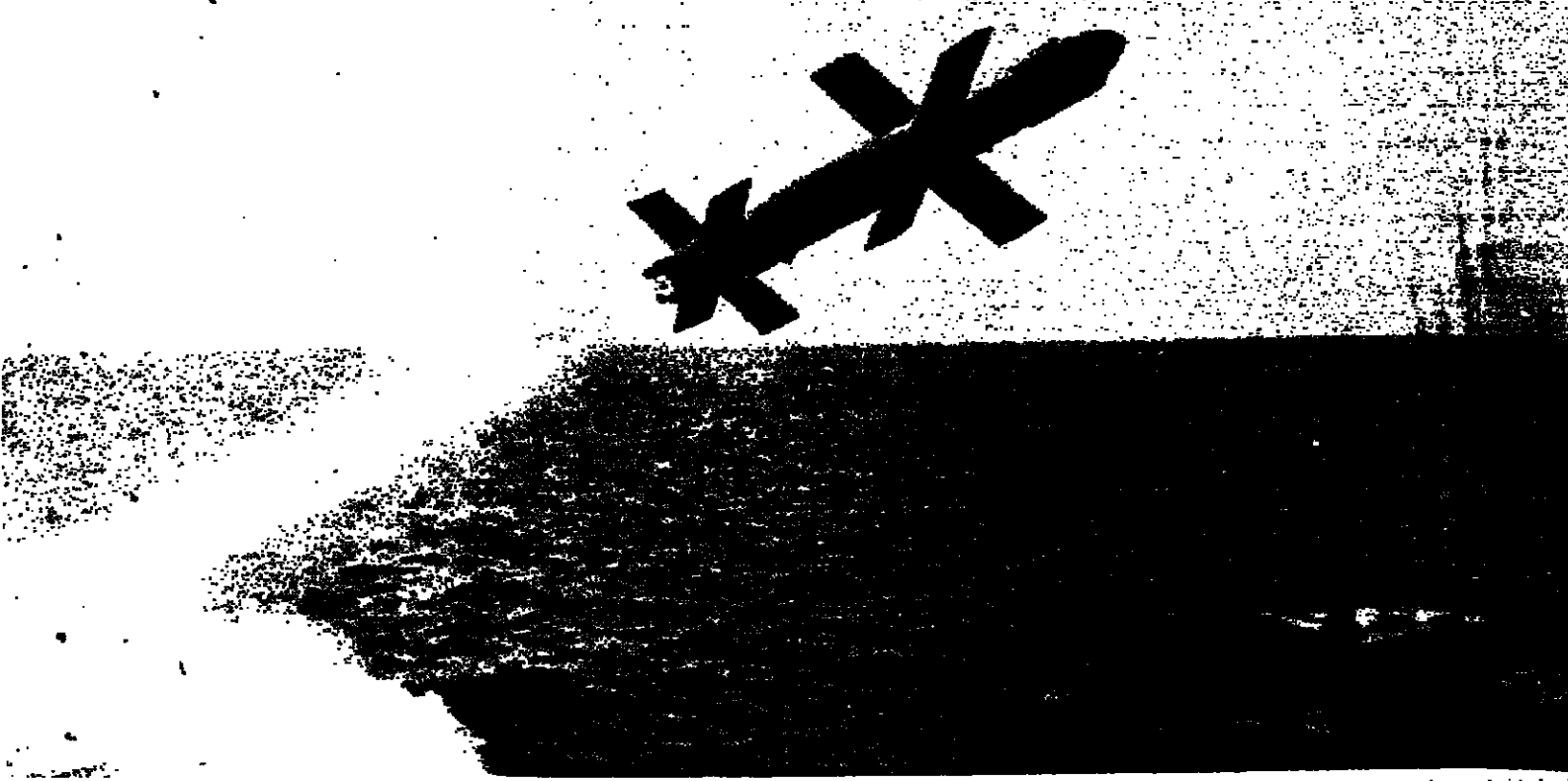
Though it was early afternoon, the hangar was empty, except for one man — the former on-line project manager, who had come out to meet us. Lines of sadness had replaced the black rings of exhaustion around his eyes when we last met several months ago. His voice, as he explained how he has to crate the aircraft "in case there is some future need for them," was hollow and devoid of emotion. He was a man defeated.

Not so the feeling at corporation headquarters, where, though still reeling from the blow of the Lavi's cancellation, management is concentrating on how to pick up the pieces.

While the Lavi cancellation was a blow, as they point out, IAI remains a company with 16,000 employees, an annual turnover of around \$1 billion and hundreds of products, ranging from missiles to ultra-advanced electronics, being manufactured under its roof — including tens of millions of dollars in signed contracts for various IAI-developed Lavi subcomponents that still have to be tested and supplied despite the plane's cancellation.

Trying to decide on the best way forward, however, is not an easy task. In the immediate future, the company intends to acquire more maintenance work and aircraft upgrading programmes that will, in the short term, keep people busy and bring in some of the cash lost by the Lavi's cancellation.

These projects, however, will not keep the IAI at the level of technological innovation necessary for it to compete in future world markets, or even cater to the needs of the Israel defence forces, which in coming



The high-tech answer to military threats

years, will require revolutionary new equipment.

THE TRUTH IS that it is almost impossible for the IAI to make any significant long-term decisions until the Israel Defence Forces decide exactly what weapons they will require in the future. The IAI, after all, exists first and foremost to supply Israel's armed forces with their needs, with exports a secondary, albeit important, purpose. For the IAI to repeat the mistake of the Lavi by going ahead with the development of a system universally opposed by the IDF, would be folly, and it is clear that those currently in charge have no intention of doing so.

But they face a problem: what to do in the meantime, during that period of indecision while the IDF still assesses, as they are doing, the needs of the battlefield of the future.

Some of the weapons being envisaged

There is an urgent need to find alternative development work for the talented engineering staff laid off with the death of the Lavi — many of whom have been inundated with lucrative offers to work in countries such as South Africa — and also to decide on which of the many futuristic projects currently in the development pipeline to either kill or continue to pour millions into.

Some general directions are clear. It is almost certain, for example, that the IDF will be interested in virtually anything the IAI comes up with in terms of advanced Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs), that can perform a wide range of tasks, from intelligence gathering to pinpointing attacks by designated weapons; from jamming enemy radars to crashing into targets deep inside enemy territory with great accuracy and great lethality.

There will also be interest in developments in the field of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) — weapons that allow you to hit the enemy at a great distance and with great accuracy from a position of standoff, where you are out of range of his defences, and thus beyond harm when delivering ordnance.

IAI, thus, can move forward in these and related fields with relative certainty; and management, despite the cash-flow problems caused by the Lavi cancellation, has appropriated \$50 million for research and development next year, confident that the money will, ultimately, be money well spent.

THE PROBLEM of where to go, however, is not only — or even main-

ly — that of the IAI. Some of the best minds in the army are currently devoted to trying to fathom how best to balance Israel's future military needs with Israel's economic realities.

New systems, while made dazzlingly tempting by the capabilities they offer, have, at the same time, become economically prohibitive, forcing generals to make harder choices than they ever had to in the past. This has been made more difficult by the inherent complications of trying to figure out exactly what the enemy will have, or even exactly who the enemy will be, and, essentially, what the future doctrine of the army will be.

The enigmas confronting them are many. Without knowing what rules of combat the IDF will have to fight by in the future, for example, military planners cannot provide the means with which to fight future wars. Conversely, the way doctrine will develop will be directly related to those who have to work out the IDF's operations.

The question of future doctrine is the core, however, and cannot be pushed aside because of the chicken-and-egg nature of the dilemma confronting those charged with planning the future. Doctrine, not means, has to decide how Israel will confront the enemy, whether it be just Syria, a wider constellation of Arab states or a hostile array that could include the Soviet Union and peripheral Arab states, like Iran, that until now have avoided direct confrontation with Israel.

TRADITIONALLY, Israel's military philosophy has been based on the concept of "a defensive strategy executed offensively" — a phrase coined by the late General Haim Laskov. This has been, and will probably remain, the rallying cry of Israel's military since 1948, and means that if deterrence fails, offensive operations will be launched, taking the war into enemy territory.

Little has changed, or can change, since Yoav Ben-Horin and Barry Posin defined the fundamentals of Israeli strategic doctrine in a Rand study done for the Pentagon in 1981. In this they pointed out that Israel, by seizing the operational initiative, can dictate the place and pace of events, thereby rendering the enemy reactive on the one hand, and creating the conditions for the IDF to fully exploit its macro-competence on the other. This denies the enemy the schematic execution of prepared plans, and allows Israel to conduct the fluid style of warfare it is best equipped to do, and therefore will probably remain the principle for future military development.

Supplementary facts of doctrine that will not change include the need for Israel to possess the capabilities to bring hostilities to a rapid end, both in order to limit casualties and

prevent a debilitating war of attrition, as well as the ability to strike deep at enemy strategic targets if need be.

The IDF will, in addition, have to have the means to interdict supplementary Arab forces which may be committed to the conflict, and the ability to strike effectively and accurately at enemy systems that could threaten strategic targets in Israel.

Moreover, the IDF will have to have the command and control, real-time intelligence and force mobility capabilities that will allow it to maximize its assets through efficient and highly adaptable force employment or, in military terminology, execute the combined-arms approach so fundamental to Israeli thinking.

THUS, OUR planners are not working in a vacuum, despite the complicated problems they have to deal with. Indeed, they have an unusually well-defined doctrinal framework from which to work and, just as important, a relatively clear idea of the battle environment they may have to face.

They know, every inch, one can assume, of the Golan Heights — on both sides of the border — and have a pretty clear idea of which Arab forces might be committed to a future war and what axis they can be expected to come from. They know the threat, the basic nature of the equipment flowing into the arena and what this equipment will allow the enemy to do.

While the enigmas are many, there is certainly enough of a framework with which to make intelligent decisions about the future that will not jeopardize Israel militarily or economically.

The question of economics

It is also fairly clear what means Israel will need, in the widest sense, to allow future soldiers to fulfil their tasks: a sophisticated air force; attack helicopters; tanks with all-weather, day-night capabilities; mobile, accurate and lethal artillery; new-generation autonomous and designated munitions mentioned earlier — and the dozens of other systems that are making their way into the arsenals of modern armies.

Where the picture is obscure, however, is what the mix of the future army should be — what quantities of each component one needs — to build up a balanced fighting force, within given economic means, capable of executing doctrine in the most cost-efficient way, should deterrence fail.

BUT NOT ALL aspects of doctrine will remain the same, and it is precisely on the definition of nuance

that the debate on the future battle-field is currently centred.

In the past, for example, Israel has based its conduct of war on the indirect approach — attacking the enemy from a point and at a time that he least expects it. Only in this way has Israel been able to neutralize enemy numerical advantage, and overcome the disadvantage of not having strategic depth between its frontiers and the centres of population.

In the future, however, this may not be possible, given the exceptional concentration of Syrian forces on the Golan, for example — some 2,000 tanks, thousands of armoured personnel carriers, hundreds of artillery pieces, layer upon layer of anti-tank ditches, dozens of minefields, all squeezed into an area of under 300 square kilometres of volcanic plateau with limited axes of advance.

Executing an indirect approach under these circumstances, no matter how well-equipped the attacking force, is clearly hazardous and would, unavoidably, extract heavy casualties. Add to this the first-strike capabilities in the hands of the Syrians, such as SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles, and one of the world's densest arrays of ground-to-air missiles, and the challenge becomes daunting indeed.

FINDING THE MEANS to do this, and deciding on the correct appropriation of means to achieve this, is the crucial challenge of the post-Lavi era. What is even more crucial for the defence industries is that one of the major elements of that challenge is finding the technological indirect approach to compensate for what seems to be a loss of a geographic indirect approach.

In a monograph on "The Future, Battlefield and the Arab-Israeli Conflict," written by Dr. W. Seth Carus of the Washington Institute for Near-East Policy recently, upon which much of the material in these two articles has been based, one of the conclusions reached was precisely this.

Technology, though fallible, will be at the heart of Israel's ability to defend itself in the future. Technology will make conventional means of response and their management, more effective, and will introduce new weapons that will save lives and, at the same time, achieve their tasks with unprecedented efficiency.

How gearing up for this technological challenge can be reconciled with the funeral atmosphere in the Lavi hangar has still to be seen. But, as pointed out by one IAI official, who remains undaunted, Israel has an undisputed advantage over its Arab neighbours for achieving this.

This country has the highest per-capita academically-trained labour force in the world; some of the finest institutions of higher learning in the West; an excellent technical-education system; and an ingenuity in applying technologies to producing the means of defence, unparalleled in any other country. In short, all the elements for not only maintaining parity over its potential enemies, but actually increasing Israel's relative advantage, and thus reducing the chances of war.

This, of course, provided that the challenges are clearly seen, the solutions wisely chosen, and the leadership displayed to make the possible attainable.

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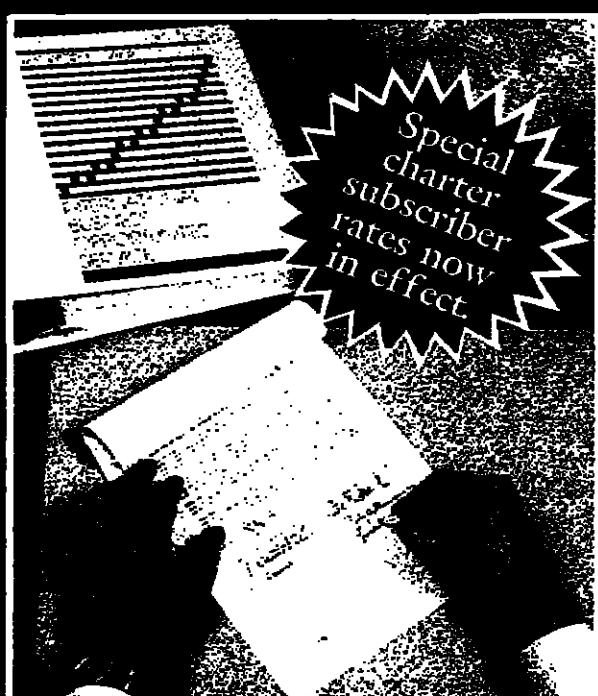
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A triumph for Egypt; it could mean a further cooling of the 'cold peace'



PLO leader Yasser Arafat with host, Jordan's King Hussein.



(AFP) Syria's Assad, right, with foreign minister Faruk el Chareh.

The Arab summit: final scoreboard

WHO WON and who lost in this week's Amman Arab League summit?

The Egyptians, even though they weren't even at the conference, may have been among the biggest winners, since five Arab states immediately announced that they would resume relations with Cairo, a move likely to be followed soon by all the others, with the exception of hardline Syria and Libya.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat was another winner because of his reconciliation with Jordan's King Hussein, paving the way for renewed coordination between the two on promoting an international peace conference.

And third, Iraq benefited from a semi-official reconciliation with long-time rival Syria, which until a while ago had fully supported Iran in the Gulf war. It also reaped a show of unity by the participants against Iran.

But it was King Hussein, more than anyone else who may have benefited from the summit.

The fact that it was held in the Jordanian capital demonstrated his status as the mediator between Syria and moderates like the Gulf states, between Iraq and Syria, between Egypt and the Arab League as a whole.

Hussein's hand was evident in the omission of any call for an "independent Palestinian state" from the resolutions which called for an international peace conference and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

On the other hand, Hussein was a loser in the resolution that noted that the PLO should be represented separately from Jordan in any peace conference delegation.

For the Egyptians, an official resumption of their ties with most Arab states, could mean a further cooling of the already "cold peace" with Israel, unless a breakthrough in the peace process is achieved. Such a breakthrough is not expected in the foreseeable future. The price of warming up relations with the other Arab states is a cooling of Egypt's relations with Israel.

Following this week's resolution in Amman concerning the resumption of relations of Arab states with Egypt, it is expected that Cairo will once again become an important political centre in the Arab world. Official visits of Arab heads of states to Cairo are already expected in the next few months.

The reactions of PLO supporters in the occupied territories to the summit's resolutions were positive and welcoming — and with good reason. Once again, the PLO was recognized by the heads of Arab states as the sole representative of the Palestinians. The four meetings between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat during and after the summit in Amman following a long period in which no contact took place, may signal a new period of improved relations between Jordan and the PLO.

Yehuda Litani

Both the Jordanian king and the PLO's chairman know that sooner or later they will be forced to cooperate. But so far, reconciliation has been only of tone and not of substance.

The two men still need to hammer out their differences on PLO recognition of UN resolution 242 and the issue of PLO representation in the proposed international conference. Hussein has insisted that the PLO recognize 242 as a basis for negotiations, but so far the PLO has only agreed to recognize that resolution in the context of "all other resolutions" on the Palestinian issue, which call for an independent Palestinian state. Hussein also wants the PLO to participate in a joint Jordanian peace delegation, while Arafat has demanded separate representation.

BOTH HUSSEIN and Arafat are likely to

wait for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting before making any major moves toward reconciling their very real differences.

For instance, while Arafat on his own may be unwilling to give in to Hussein's demand for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, he might possibly do so under Soviet pressure. A strong stand by the Soviet Union could protect Arafat from the opposition of PLO hardliners who oppose a joint PLO-Jordanian delegation but also operate under the sponsorship of the Soviet Union, and its client Syria.

Such a step, could ultimately bring the PLO round full circle from the hard-line stance taken at the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers which called for an independent PLO delegation, to the old 1985 Amman accord with Jordan in which a joint PLO-Jordanian delegation was the formula.

The second PLO-Jordanian obstacle involves PLO recognition of UN resolution 242. The PLO has so far opposed recognizing this resolution on its own because it deals with the Palestinians only as refugees and fails to acknowledge their national "right to self-determination."

As a way around this, the Jordanians have proposed amending the resolution to include a call to discuss the Palestinian problem "in all its aspects," a more general phrase borrowed from the Camp David agreement.

Amending 242 would be a victory of sorts for Arafat, nor would it offend Israel, which already used the same language in the Camp David accords.

While the Soviet Union may have a crucial role to play in the coming months in pressuring the PLO to soften its position, the influence exerted by the U.S., on the other hand, will be weaker owing to its preoccupation with the presidential elections.

While waiting for the U.S.-Soviet summit, some improvement in ties between Hussein and the PLO may be initiated, not at the

political level, but at the grass-roots level in the territories. The PLO and Jordan could attempt, for instance, to revive their joint committee for channelling funds into the territories for local development.

Revival of this committee, however, depends on renewal of aid from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States.

It is interesting to note that Saudi King Fahd was absent from the summit, and sent his heir Crown Prince Feisal in his place. Fahd probably feared that he would be asked by Arab factions for aid for the Palestinian cause (i.e., support for "steadfastness," the Palestinian presence in the territories). Fahd reportedly is not ready to serve as the main bankroller of Arab causes so long as Arab factions asking for his help do not go along with the Saudi demand for sanctions against Iran.

And, at least at the summit, Fahd's expectations proved correct. While the Arab League resolutions contained biting criticism of Iran, Syrian pressure prevented the League from taking any firmer measures.

So just as the reconciliation between the PLO and Jordan is one of style rather than substance, Syria's presumed re-entry into the Arab camp at the summit was a matter of appearance rather than reality.

In reality, Syria may be less hostile to Iraq, but it is not prepared to forfeit entirely its relationship with Iran, which provides it with economic benefits and a political trump card in the Arab world.

So far the only real outcome of the Amman conference is the resumption of relations between some Arab states and Egypt. Even the tough message to Iran by most participants was merely a warning lacking any clout. And whether the apparent rapprochement between Syria and Iraq and between the PLO and Jordan has any substance, still remains to be seen.

The writer is The Post's Middle East editor.

Local peace could point the way

Aryeh Green deplores the attacks on Hanna Siniora's proposals for Jerusalem

FOLLOWING THE dramatic declaration in June of his intention to form a Palestinian list for the next Jerusalem municipal elections, Hanna Siniora has been relatively quiet. This respite has offered us a much-needed opportunity for reflection.

As editor of *Al Fajr*, the East Jerusalem pro-PLO newspaper, and one of the leading Palestinian personalities in the territories, Siniora has taken a step few others have dared, and achieved what few others could even aspire to. In one fell swoop, he has focused attention on perhaps the central problem facing the Israelis and Palestinians in the current stalemate in which we find ourselves.

Right-wing Israelis are screaming at him for potentially upsetting the "balance of forces" in Jerusalem politics, and for daring to suggest that Palestinians and Israelis stand on an equal footing. Meanwhile, even "moderate" Palestinians (not to mention the PLO leadership) are condemning him for implicitly recognizing Israeli jurisdiction over the municipality.

Too few centrists among the Israeli or international community have come forward with full-hearted support of his initiative. Yet Siniora's proposal (and its implications) is not only politically sound; it can serve as a galvanizing force in our pursuit of peace in the region with a fair deal for the Palestinians.

FOR A NUMBER of years, various suggestions have been put forward for a unique arrangement of "dual sovereignty" for a unified Jerusalem.

Leaving aside arguments for or against a Palestinian state (or autonomous entity in confederation with Jordan, or what have you), among those who advocate something other than the *status quo*, there seems to be agreement for joint management of Jerusalem. Not creating an "international city" (as in the UN partition plan); rather, forging a system of boroughs, analogous to the semi-autonomous counties in the United States or the London boroughs.

Such a configuration reflects two themes: that the city remain undivided, for both practical and political/ideological reasons; and that sovereignty, while resting with the national affiliate, is seen as less important than the goal of an efficiently run "Greater Jerusalem" with access to, and loyalty from, both peoples.

Whether this is at the back of Siniora's mind is questionable. It may be that he simply desires to have a say in his community's affairs (there are 12,000 Arabs eligible to vote in the municipality). On the other hand, he may want to demonstrate the potential power the Palestinians will have once they are given, and exercise, voting privileges. Neither goal is illegitimate; on the contrary, he has the right to desire both.

THE MOST distressing aspect of the uproar over Siniora's proposal is the short-sightedness of those who oppose it. Whether you advocate annexation of the territories, a continuation of the *status quo*, some Israeli arrangement with Jordan for

joint supervision (e.g. a condominium), or the creation of a Palestinian state, one fact remains central. It is immoral, illegal, and against every Western, Israeli and Jewish political tradition to deny a segment of the population the right to participate in their own governance.

This holds true as much for the PLO as for the right-wing Israeli parties. Had the PLO recognized this principle (even if merely for tactical purposes) 10 years ago, an autonomous Palestinian regime might even now be serving as the basis for a burgeoning Palestinian state.

Furthermore, the argument that Palestinian participation in local politics affects their national aspirations was dismissed years ago, as Arab municipalities throughout the territories saw it as in their interest to cooperate with the Israeli military authorities.

Joining the Israelis to deal with such municipal affairs as garbage collection, police protection, road maintenance and community services is hardly "traitorous" behaviour. Just the opposite. A Palestinian leader can do no greater service to his people than promote their welfare in the most efficient and direct manner. That lesson is only slowly sinking in for the Palestinians resident in the territories, who for so long have relied on outside powers (too often with other interests in mind) to act on their behalf.

IF THERE IS any single issue on which our fragmented country seems united, it is that of an undivided Jerusalem. Whether in the future we will officially share the holy city of peace with another nation is still undecided; the bare facts are that we already "share" the city with a second national and religious group. This group, the Palestinians living in East Jerusalem, deserve as much as any Israeli (and certainly as much as any non-Zionist Jew) to join in the governing of the city.

Though we have no control over the PLO response, we can make the initiative easier by not attempting such political tricks as restricting Jerusalem city councilors to Israeli citizenship (as MK Yehoshua Matza's proposed bill intends). Residence, not citizenship, should be the key requisite for electoral eligibility in Jerusalem. We may be a long way from a solution to the larger problems involved, but establishing this principle — that national affiliation need not hamper local administration — will surely set an appropriate precedent for future discussions.

The writer is a graduate student in international relations at the Hebrew University.

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Jewish money for Jewish babies? Steven M. Cohen

THE new World Foundation to Promote Jewish Population Policies (see *The Jerusalem Post*, Oct. 23), may well do some good. It may advance scientific research on the Jewish population. It may mean more support for Jewish education. It may even stimulate better child care both in Israel and the Diaspora. That said, it also promises to grow into a colossal boondoggle with the potential of squandering millions of precious philanthropic dollars.

Let's be honest. However worthy the fund's programmes may be in themselves, none will have any significant impact on the Jewish birthrate.

The scores of Jewish philanthropists who are supporting the foundation have been convinced of two propositions: that there is a "Jewish Demographic Crisis" (in the words of the brochure of the launching conference) and that there is something they could do about it. Whatever the validity of the first of those notions, the second is dubious, to say the least. The Jewish birth rate may be a problem without a solution.

Most demographers worldwide are sceptical about the ability of state governments to increase the fertility of their citizens, to say nothing of voluntary religious or ethnic communities, such as Diaspora Jewry. Even so, more money for research, education and child care is a good thing, even if it is raised with the wrong rationale. Our tradition teaches us that a *mitzva* done for the wrong reasons is still a *mitzva*.

UNFORTUNATELY, aside from the good it might do, the foundation may also turn into a vehicle to misdirect, if not waste, the "hundreds of millions of dollars" its leaders propose to raise from Jewish philanthropists around the world. These leaders are talking, if only privately for now, about direct cash incentives for Jewish women who stated that economic constraints limit their child-bearing. Were they more able to afford larger housing, child care, and the other expenses of parenthood, the argument goes, they would be happy to have more children.

There are a number of problems about using this research to legitimize the decision to make cash grants to Israeli (or other Jewish) mothers to have more babies. But let us assume for the moment that its conclusions are substantially correct, and that there are many couples who would in fact agree to have a fourth, fifth or sixth child in return for more money for expanded housing, child care or whatever.

LET US MAKE several best-case assumptions, even if they do stretch

credulity a bit. We'll assume the best location for such incentives: Israel. After all, from a cost-benefit perspective (with only a little tongue in cheek) Israel-born Jewish babies are, presumably, "worth" more to the Jewish people than those born elsewhere. And, by and large, owing to differences in standards of living, it would probably cost less to convince a couple in Tel Aviv to have another baby than a couple in Paris, London or Buenos Aires.

Let us also assume that we can weed out all the "cheaters." Surely some disreputable couples will try to slip past the watchful eyes of clerks who will administer the Jewish baby fund, and rake in thousands of dollars for a baby they would have had in any event. Suppose, for the purposes of argument, that every grant accomplishes its desired end: a new, otherwise unanticipated Jewish baby.

IN THE BEST of all possible circumstances, how much would it take (on average) to convince such couples to have another child? An informal, not at all scientific, survey among my middle-class Israeli friends and family occasioned replies of \$100,000 or \$50,000. But let us assume I have unusually wealthy or greedy friends and relatives. Let's make the figure as low as \$20,000 per couple for each new baby. At that rate, \$100 million would "purchase" exactly 5,000 new Jewish babies.

Now it turns out that it is unlikely that as much as \$100 m. will be made

available to address the sundry demographic problems of the Jewish people. Only a few of the philanthropists involved with the foundation are known to be capable of "super-giving."

But even if such sums were available, certainly more effective solutions to Jewish demographic problems could be devised. We could make grants to 20-25-year-olds to make aliyah. We could pay recent olim or potential yordim to stay in Israel. We could expand efforts to convert the gentle wives of Jewish husbands. (And if we want to address Israel's demographic problem through the "back door," we could expand high-school and university facilities for Arab women on both sides of the Green Line. Demographers have found that educating Third World women is the most effective means of lowering their birthrates.)

THE SOURCE of all this silliness about a fund to pay Jewish families to have Jewish babies may be traced to personal political ambitions. It is worth noting that some of the top leaders of the new foundation are leaving their WZO posts after the World Zionist Congress in December. Could it be that the foundation is but a huge golden parachute for these lame-duck leaders? If so, is there no one who can derail this misdirected vehicle of philanthropic waste before it leaves the station?

The reasons for doing so ought to be clear. It is about time that more Israeli political figures began treating Diaspora leaders with more respect for both their money and their intellect. The Jewish People can ill afford to waste limited philanthropic resources on inefficient ventures. And even if some good is done for the wrong reasons, the use of ill-founded arguments to raise a few million dollars quickly may mean further damage to Israel's credibility with Diaspora philanthropists, as well as even more obstacles to raising money for truly worthwhile and effective programmes in the years to come.

The writer is professor of sociology at Queens College, New York.

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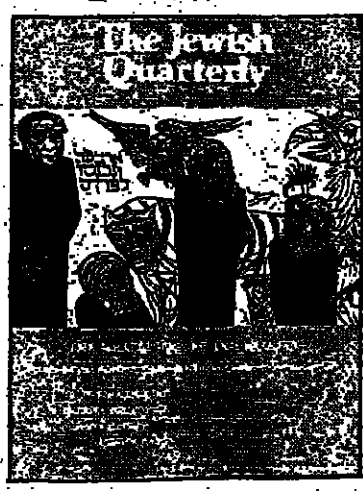
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SOCCER PREVIEW

Four great games due this week-end

By YORAM KESSEL

There are choice pickings on Saturday at four venues for what promises to be the best round of the soccer season so far.

Come what may, Maccabi Netanya, who enjoy a four point lead at the top, will remain in first spot on Saturday evening, while hapless Hapoel Lod (four points adrift in 13th place), who have still to register a victory this season, will be unable to haul themselves out of the cellar, even if they do surprise Shimon in today's only featured game. Many of the top players will also be seeking to cast away their Irish doldrums following the national team's midweek drubbing in Dublin.

But, in Petah Tikva they do not care a whit about either such high and mighty or such low and anguished matters.

The soccer attention of all the citizenry is riveted entirely within its own boundaries as Maccabi host the first of this season's two local derbies. On the face of things the result is a foregone conclusion. Hapoel, on a high, have not lost for seven weeks, and are challenging at the top in fourth spot, while Maccabi have not had success for an equal number of games and are only one place above Lod.

It's not only the old cliché that derby matches concoct their own rules that makes for a less sanguine mood in the Hapoel camp. They have a number of key players off — Oz Ilia for disciplinary reasons, Gil Sabo injured, and Doron Robinson, their main striker, ineligible, because, among the terms for his transfer across town from Maccabi to Hapoel was a stipulation that he would not play against his old team.

Coach Jack Mansell's young Maccabi squad, on the other hand, are all fit and ready to go, although they still lack lethal striking power. Mansell needs a victory the very worst way. Some of the more boorish elements among the club's "fans" — a term they do not deserve to have applied to them — have threatened him with violence. As a result, the club's management has quietly provided him with a bodyguard.

All the signs are that the stoical Englishman will send away his bodyguard and call for champagne by tomorrow night.



THREATENED. Jack Mansell, the Maccabi Petah Tikva coach, has been threatened with violence by hooligans supporting the club, and needs a bodyguard.

One venue where there will be plenty of nostalgia will be Kiryat Eliezer, where Maccabi Haifa entertain Betar Jerusalem. For several seasons prior to the present one this would automatically have garnered the title of Match-of-the-Day. This time both teams are struggling. Following last Saturday's champagne performance at Bloomfield — a vintage 5-1 victory over Hapoel Tel Aviv — Haifa are a team renaissance. They are trying desperately to forget the first eight rounds of the season, and to pick up where they left off about a year ago.

This will be their first return to their home field after the Bloomfield success, and no doubt their once loyal cohorts — this season affected by the traditional Israeli disease "win or stayawayitis" — will be out in force expecting more, much

more against the old rivals from Jerusalem.

But before they get too wrapped up in last week's victory they may care to cast their eyes at the record books which show that over the last five seasons they have beaten Betar only twice (and, most recently, only in 1984-5), while three of the games have been drawn. Moreover, Betar's five victories include both games last year, 2-1. The man coming home and liable to expect a rousing, if not altogether appreciated, welcome is Moshe Selektor.

Another player doing well with his new club and up against a team where he served many long years is Maccabi Tel Aviv's Moshe Gariani, once the maestro of the Netanya midfield. "Parents aren't jealous of their children's success once they go off and make it for themselves,"

Gariani observed philosophically this week, when asked how he expected to be treated by the thousands of Netanya fans, who've promised to make their way to the National Stadium for the top of the table clash.

He may be hoping so at any rate, although football fans are not always known to be kind with respect to switched loyalties. Tel Aviv are at full strength, but Netanya may be hampered by injuries both to central defender Haim Bar and to their wizard in midfield, Yigal Menachem. This could give the home side the opportunity to pick up their first win in five games, something they need after their electrifying start to the season has slowed up in the past month. Recent records certainly speak in their favour, for they have not lost to Netanya for the past seven games between them.

The other fancied match is at Bloomfield where Hapoel Tel Aviv are still licking the wounds inflicted by the rampant men from Haifa. They face another combination dressed in green, although such are the vagaries of local tradition that not until right before kick-off can one be absolutely sure which of their varied outfits a team may use. One man among the visiting Kfar Sava side who is determined to do his very best and inflict more pain is the tall striker, Eli Yanni, who had been on loan to the Tel Avivians for two seasons during a time he calls the "worst of my career". He wants to bury those memories, he says, by disposing of the talk that Hapoel Tel Aviv are championship material. There are others with less vindictive motives who agree.

Whatever strip they opt for tomorrow, Kfar Sava can be counted on to give the hosts a rough time, as the two clubs, currently second and third in the standings, battle it out in a bid to keep pace with the leaders.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE (all games tomorrow at 2.30 unless otherwise indicated)
Maccabi Haifa v Betar Jerusalem — Kiryat Eliezer
Maccabi Tel Aviv v Maccabi Netanya — National Stadium Ramat Gan (3.30)
Hapoel Lod v Shimonon — Lod (today, 2.00)
Hapoel Tel Aviv v Hapoel Kfar Sava — Bloomfield
Maccabi Tel Aviv v Hapoel Petah Tikva — Petah Tikva Stadium
Beit Tel Aviv v Be'er Yehuda — National Stadium (1.30)
Hapoel Holon v Hapoel Beersheba — Holon

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Hooliganism is expensive

Holland's 8-0 win against Cyprus reversed to 0-3

ZURICH (AP). — Uefa, European soccer's governing body yesterday overturned a Dutch victory in the October 28 Netherlands-Cyprus European Nations' Championship match because a home-made smoke bomb was thrown at the Cypriot goalkeeper.

Uefa's control and disciplinary commission ruled a forfeit in the game, which was part of qualifying group 5 for the European championships. Uefa awarded the game to Cyprus 3-0.

The decision threw open the group, which the Netherlands had clinched by winning the game 8-0 after a delay caused by the smoke-bombing.

A Greece-Netherlands match on December 16 will decide which of the two teams will go to next year's final in West Germany. Cyprus are out of the running.

However, Andre van der Louw, vice president of the Dutch soccer federation, told reporters that the Dutch will appeal the ruling to a

Uefa jury.

The Uefa panel, announcing the decision after a 3½ hour meeting, also closed the Rotterdam stadium, where the game took place, for all European competition games until July 31, 1990.

The Dutch federation was fined 10,000 Swiss francs and the Cypriots were fined \$140,000.

Uefa spokesman Rudolf Rothenbuehler said the reason for the fines would be announced today.

"We are pleased and happy that our protest has been decided favourably," said Christos Triantafyllides, president of the Cyprus soccer federation.

"Hooliganism must be stopped by Uefa. The decision is a vindication," he said. He added it would be decided later whether the Cypriots would appeal the fine because the reason was not yet known.

The panel's decision was based strongly on reports from the referee and a union of European football association's match observer.

Botham wants Sheffield Shield for Queensland

BRISBANE, Australia, (Reuters) — England all-rounder Ian Botham pledged on Wednesday to bring the Sheffield Shield to Queensland for the first time.

Botham, 31, is contracted to the northern state for the next three seasons. Queensland have never won Australia's premier cricket trophy.

"We'll win it, if not this year, next year, or the year after. Otherwise, I'll end up living here," Botham told a packed news conference.

"We just have too many good players and there's plenty of experience in the side now, with Allan Border, Greg Ritchie and myself."

Botham, who has taken the most wickets in test cricket history as well as scoring over 5,000 runs, said he was fully committed to Queensland's success. "It's the only other place in the world I own a house apart from England. I wouldn't have invested that much money unless I intended to make a go of it."



Eli Baram, a Golani brigade soldier and a former pupil at Jerusalem's Hadassah Seligberg-Brandels school won a 1km. race which was run in memory of Benny Levy, an outstanding runner and pupil at the school who was killed in the horrific Egged bus accident in Jerusalem in September. (Avi Hayoun)

NBA

Sleepy Floyd is still awakening

NEW YORK (AP). — When Sleepy Floyd gets on a roll, it can be a nightmare for the opposition.

Last May 10, Floyd set NBA playoff records with 29 points in a quarter and 39 in a half en route to 51 points against the Los Angeles Lakers. He wasn't quite that hot Wednesday night, but his 20 points in the third period and 37 for the game were plenty as Golden State rolled to a 130-115 victory over Phoenix.

"When Sleepy gets going like that, we just get out of his way and let him work," said Warriors forward Ben McDonald, who had 13

points and 14 rebounds.

Golden State led 66-59 at half time, but the Warriors extended the margin to 104-85 after three quarters thanks to Floyd's outburst.

"We just couldn't shut him down," Phoenix coach John MacLeod said.

Floyd, who also had 12 assists, is averaging 28.5 points and eight assists through four games, but the victory over the Suns was Golden State's first.

Boston Celtics beat Indiana Pacers for the 22nd consecutive time at the Boston Garden as Larry Bird had 42 points and 20 rebounds. Final score: 120-106.

In other NBA games, it was Chicago 105, New Jersey 96; Atlanta 94, New York 93; Utah 121, Dallas 92; and Milwaukee 109, Cleveland 101. The Philadelphia-Washington game at Lansdowne, Maryland, was postponed because of snow.

TENNIS

Chesnekov robbed in Cash match

LONDON (AP). — The rapidity with which Soviet tennis is progressing after years in the doldrums was demonstrated again yesterday when Andrei Chesnokov took Wimbledon champion Pat Cash to three sets in the second round of the Benson and Hedges championships here.

With a little luck, 21-year-old Chesnokov, who sprang to prominence when he beat Mats Wilander on his way to the last eight of the 1986 French Open, would have been even closer to beating Cash than the 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 scoreline suggests.

On match point, with Cash serving at 40-30, a forehand volley by the Australian looked to have landed well beyond the baseline.

Chesnokov, who would have tied the game at deuce with a chance to break back into the match, gazed open-mouthed as line judge David Wynne failed to call the ball out.

Cash, too, looked surprised, and turned to serve again, only to be awarded the match.

"It was a long way out, not a short way, yes?" a disappointed Chesnokov asked in broken English afterwards. "I don't understand how he can make a mistake like that on match point. Pat said 'Sorry' to me

and told me linesmen make mistakes every day."

This was not the only stroke of luck Cash had in a match he threatened to dominate after taking the opening set, but which, in the end, he had to fight hard to pull out.

Cash said, "I should not be expected to go out and win every match just because of Wimbledon. You don't suddenly become unbeatable. The sooner people realise there is no such thing as an upset any more, the better."

Although Chesnokov did not have the Australian's dash or flair, he worried Cash when he went for the lines.

Anders Jarryd played solidly to beat Switzerland's Claudio Mezzadri 6-4, 6-3. He plays Cash tomorrow. Jarryd has beaten Cash twice before this season, both times on clay.

The Swede still has an outside chance of making the season-ending Masters Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York, at which only the eight top players in the world's points standings take part. He is 13.

America's Paul Annacone also reached the last eight at the Wimbledon arena, ousting the eighth-seeded

Christo van Rensburg 6-2, 6-2 in a minor upset that concluded the afternoon session of play.

In a second round match in the Frankfurt Grand Prix, comparatively unknown Swede Niclas Kruon, 21, a qualifier ranked 172 in the world, beat his famous countryman, Mats Wilander, 7-5, 6-3, needing only 63 minutes to do so.

Ivan Lendl, Stefan Edberg, Mats Wilander, Miloslav Mecir, Boris Becker and Jimmy Connors have already booked the first six places in the Masters. Pat Cash, Tim Mayotte, Andres Gomez and Emilio Sanchez are fighting for the last two places.

In a strange situation on Wednesday night, Ivan Lendl had his second round match against Haiti's Ronald Agener postponed by rain, a most unusual occurrence indeed for an indoor match. The rains in London were so heavy that they penetrated the roof and came down on to the court after the first game. The match was delayed until the roof was fixed, but, at the end of the first set, the rains came through again, at which point the match had to be moved to Wembley's adjacent court. Lendl won 6-2, 6-1.

Martina is philosophical

NEW YORK (AP). — Martina Navratilova, the No. 1 female tennis player of the 1980s, is going to have to settle for No. 2 this year.

Even if she wins the final event of the year — the \$1m. Virginia Slims championships in New York later this month — Navratilova would not overtake Steffi Graf in the computer points standings.

Public opinion is another matter, however. If she wins the Slims title, Navratilova feels tennis fans will again view her as the best female player in the world.

"If I win New York, I think that makes me No. 1," she says.

Graf has won 71 of 73 matches this year and 10 of 12 tournaments, but her two losses were to Navratilova in the Wimbledon and U.S. Open finals. Navratilova has won only one other title this year, in

West Germany two weeks ago, but she says she wouldn't trade her year for Graf's.

"It's a question of quantity or quality, and I guess I prefer quality," she said. "Steffi's performance has been better overall, but I've done better in the Grand Slams."

Navratilova will be seeking her fifth straight Virginia Slims championships when the week-long tournament, which features the top 16 singles players, opens next week at Madison Square Garden.

Navratilova was slowed by injury and illness earlier in the year, but she is in good shape heading into next week's Virginia Slims tournament in Chicago.

If she plays Graf in New York, Navratilova may need an extra dose of stamina because the final is best-of-five sets rather than the traditional

best-of-three.

Navratilova, 31, has never played a five-setter, but the prospect of a marathon match doesn't intimidate her.

"The men do it, so why not women?" she said. "Women are certainly physically capable of playing five sets." Navratilova even suggested that women use the best-of-five format at all Grand Slam tournaments, beginning with the quarter-finals.

"The men play some of their best tennis in the fourth and fifth sets," she said. "It could add some excitement to the game if we also played five-setters."

Of the No. 1 status, she said: "I'd be disappointed if I didn't give it my best shot." If that's not good enough, I could live with it. I can live with No. 2 as long as that's the best I can do."

Yael Segal through to final in Haifa

By JACK LEON

Tel Aviv. — Israel under-16 champion Yael Segal yesterday edged West Germany's Tania Hauschildt 7-5, 1-6, 6-3 yesterday in a ding-dong singles semi-final between the two very talented teenagers at the Vanessa Phillips women's development circuit's opening tournament.

Segal, seeded No. 8, meets third-seeded Leslie O'Halloran from Ireland at 1.30 pm. in today's final at the Israel Tennis Centre in Haifa. The Irish Federation Cup player reached the last round in style with an impressive 6-1, 6-1 victory over Israel's second-seeded Dahlia Coriat.

Segal and Hauschildt — two of the youngest of the 35 competitors in the entry, mastered the windy conditions well in the intriguing 1½-hour match. The hard-hitting guest, one of Germany's top three juniors in her age group, generally kept to the baseline, but the more adventurous Segal made successful forays to the net from time to time. Both girls staged fine fight-backs in the opening set, with Hauschildt recovering from a 1-3 deficit to lead 5-3, before it was her opponent's turn to get on top again and this time keep the initiative.

The Israeli girl was totally outclassed in the second set, as Hauschildt hardly put a foot wrong. However, Yael showed her tenacity as she came back in the third, in spite of Tania going into an early lead.

At the men's Frankel satellite — taking place concurrently with the Phillips series — the semi-final lineup today is No. 1 seed Jean Fleuriat

of France vs Holland's Glenn Schapp and Israeli Amit Naor, seeded fourth vs Romanian Georg Cosak. Losing quarter-finalists yesterday were Israelis Boaz Merenstein and Haim Zion, American qualifier Chuck Adams and Cary Cohenhour, also from the U.S.

Both the Frankel and Phillips meets in Haifa wind up tomorrow at 1.30 p.m. The two circuits move to the ITC courts in Jaffa next weeks, with qualifying play already starting there tomorrow at 10 a.m.

NRL — Pittsburgh 3, Washington 2; Hartford 6, Montreal 6 (OT); Buffalo 4, Vancouver 4 (OT); Boston 3, Toronto 3; Chicago 6, Detroit 3; Calgary 4, Minnesota 3.

Keith Beecher, proud Cockney sports editor

Keith Beecher, who died last week of pneumonia after suffering from a lung ailment for many years, was the sports editor of the Palestinian Post and The Jerusalem Post from 1946 to 1960. He also contributed numerous articles.

Although living in this country continuously from 1943, he never tried to shake off a heavy Cockney accent. With the accent went his razor-sharp Cockney wit and amiable humour. He was born in Bethnal Green in the East End of London, where he attended the Davenport Foundation School.

With the outbreak of World War II, Beecher volunteered for the RAF, becoming a navigator. In 1943, his squadron was sent to Palestine after training in South Africa. Beecher's plane crashed in Sinai and as a result he suffered a serious disability.

Beecher met and married Haya Berman, a sixth-generation Jerusalemite, and the couple settled in Jerusalem. There, after the war, Beecher worked for BOAC, which later became British Airways. At the same time, he edited The Post's

sports columns, until the family moved to Kfar Shmaryahu in 1960. He also featured in the sports programmes of Kol Zion Lagala.

Beecher loved football and cricket best of all sports, and he played regularly for the Jerusalem cricket team in the 'Fifties. His hobby was English play-reading, and he was a valuable member of the group that flourished in the capital in the 'Fifties.

The Beechers' only son, Ronni, 19, was killed in the Six Day War while serving in the Engineering Corps. Keith never recovered from that loss. He leaves his wife and two daughters, Nurit Kaufman and Lia, and a sister in London.

In these days of electronic news delivery, it is hard to recall that, in the early '50s, one of Keith's jobs on this newspaper was to take down news bulletins through earphones from a radio receiver called a Hellschreiber, transmitting the AP service, in a sort of Morse code. Keith would type up the news items and bring them into the newsroom, accompanied invariably by his witty and irreverent comments.

Although he never acclimatized himself to the inefficiencies and bureaucratic obstacles he encountered in his business life, he shrugged them off with a resigned humour, and was ever the proud Jew and loyal Zionist.

PAUL KOHN

SQUASH Jahangir and Jansher meet again

NEW YORK (Reuters) — World No.1 Jahangir Khan of Pakistan, advanced to the semi-finals of the \$50,000 U.S. Open squash championships on Wednesday with a victory over Briton Phil Kenyon, 15-2, 10-15, 15-1, 15-4.

The triumph set up a revenge match against compatriot Jansher

Khan, 18, who also reached the semi-finals. And a renewal of the bitter rivalry between the two. Jansher has won the last three encounters.

In the other semi-final matchup, Second seeded Ross Norman of New Zealand will meet Australian Chris Dittmar, the No. 4 seed.

The U.S. Open squash championship is being played under North American scoring rules.

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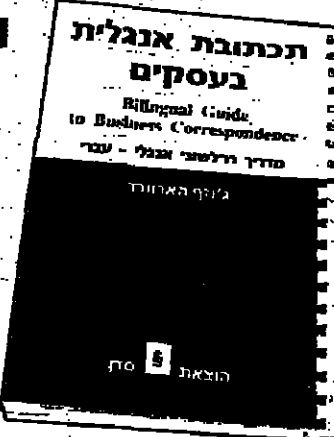
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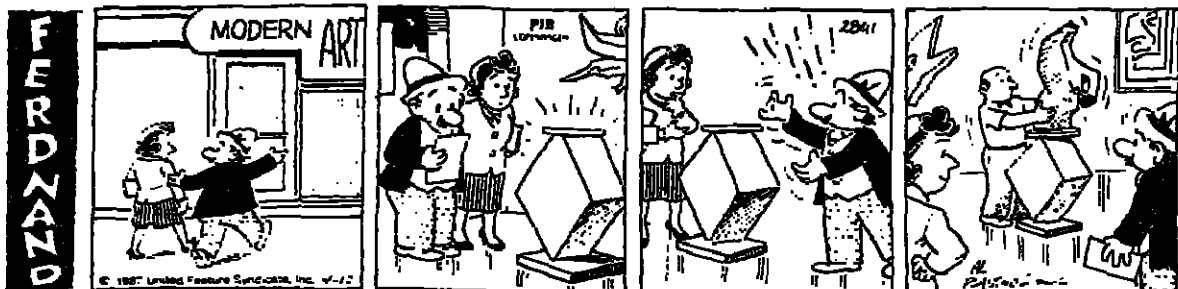
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FURNITURE

The recycling situation in Israel is in a rotten state, writes LISA PERLMAN. And despite repeated statements from government bodies, industry and environmental groups lauding its worth -- which could be as high as \$35 million a year -- there is little substantial attempt to improve things.

There's gold in that garbage

RECYCLING -- of paper, glass, metals and plastics, etc. -- is acknowledged as an economically viable and ecologically sound method of dealing with waste products, in Israel as in other parts of the world. Parallel with a growing concern over the depletion of fossil fuels and other limited natural resources, many countries have found ways of re-using wastes that have fully justified the original high investment.

In light of the rising cost of oil and the repercussions of the Yom Kippur War, the attraction of recycling increased here in the 1970s. Several companies, predominantly Amnir, a subsidiary of American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., had already invested in equipment and infrastructure that would allow wastes relevant to their needs to be re-used.

The fall in the price of oil, however, to a large extent put wastes back where they started -- on the ground or floating out at sea, since dumping is the cheapest means of disposal. AN AIR OF monopoly has characterized the recycling business here, with Amnir leading, having branched out of paper and into plastics and, intermittently, glass as well. Phoenicia Containers Ltd. controls most of the country's steel and Halum, a subsidiary of Steel City in Acre, is the major dealer in scrap metal. Although there are a number of other, smaller recycling companies -- in these areas as well as aluminium and compost, for example -- it has been said that these three "dictate the economics of the situation."

But the most glaring blot on the picture is still the lack of government and municipal support, not to mention initiative, for acting responsibly in light of the increasing amount of literature showing that many of the world's resources are running out.

An interministerial committee set up to evaluate the potential benefits of recycling found that it would be economically advantageous to Israel, and should be encouraged. A proposal for a recycling site has been floating between the ministries concerned for a long time -- too long, according to environmentalists, industrialists, and the Association of Gush Dan Cities. All agree

that a site must be found in the Tel Aviv area, where almost a third of the country's wastes are accumulated.

CONVERTING WASTE to usable resources does have some inherent problems.

"It is not like a raw material," says Dr. Uri Marinov, head of the Interior Ministry's Environment Protection Service (EPS). "The market is capricious and the quantity of supply variable."

But, he adds, the moment recycled waste is thought of as a "commodity," the picture will change radically. "I hope that within the coming year, we will have permission to begin at a site north-east of Ben-Gurion Airport."

Of the recycling that exists in Israel at present, most of the separation is done at the source -- in homes, offices, industrial plants, etc. This is more efficient and more attractive than doing it at a dump, but it demands a chain-like participation from the users through the collectors (whether municipal or private) and the recycling company.

It also necessarily includes such things as service announcements on radio and television, and public campaigns. These have rarely been seen, highlighting the government's reluctance to support private industry's efforts to recycle. Television air-time costs a lot of money, companies argue; why should we have to foot the bill?

The irony is that cooperation can be seen in Israel. Kiryat Tivon, between Haifa and Nazareth, has boasted a central collection site for some years as part of an Amnir pilot project. Citizens bring paper and carton products, which they separate, as well as plastics, to dump in the appropriate bins. The experiment is apparently still working well, and results in cost-saving for the municipality's garbage collection department.

The Ariel local council halted its garbage collection when it introduced bins for recycling.

IF IT HAS TO be a private operation, admits Dario Navarra, deputy general manager of Amnir, then "only a big company could do it." But, he adds, "whatever you can

collect from the public you don't have to dump. The last I heard, municipalities spend about \$60-\$70 a ton to dump."

Recycling could thus save the municipality money and dump space and cut down the need to import those materials.

Amnir has been accused of thwarting the recycling process by refusing to collect from any new locations without payment. Navarra admits that the company came to the conclusion that the only way to collect for recycling "would be to charge small sums to cover part of our expenses... The moment a modern organization or factory comes into the field, it's sure to step on someone's toes. It all works around money."

Amnir's big orange bins for paper are a familiar sight in various parts of the country. The company has an incentive to keep on collecting waste paper and cartons: it needs them to produce certain of its products, including the fluted paper found between the flat sheets of cardboard in boxes, egg cartons, and the paper often used to line chicken coops. To produce these from raw materials is prohibitively expensive, according to Navarra.

He, like others, laments that the Israeli public is not like that in Europe and the U.S. "I have heard that in the U.S. women -- housewives, young and old -- are not ashamed to fill up their cars with paper and take it to one of the dealers to get one or two dollars for it," Navarra says, almost surprised. "After all, two dollars are still two dollars... Here we don't care about it so much."

Today, about 25 per cent of the country's waste paper is recycled. Navarra would agree with Marinov when he says, "We need to get to 40-45 per cent."

Uri Sapir, Amnir's general manager, announced last year that \$35 million could be saved in the import of raw materials and finished products if wastes were recycled rather than dumped. He said the benefits to the national economy could be triple that amount if savings in local garbage collection and the potential for converting waste into fertilizers, energy sources and landfills were

taken into consideration.

Building up its recycling "empire," Amnir plans to open a new site in Afula next summer that would handle a variety of products, including solid fuel. It now also has a plastic recycling plant in Hadera, and a mobile grounding-station which travels to a number of plants to pick up their wastes.

THE PLASTICS Institute investigated the plastics issue and found that it would be profitable to recycle. Again, the problem is that plants that need recycled plastics for their own processes will find a way of getting them. But no one is particularly interested in collecting the material, particularly since it is light and bulky, which means it would take up more space than it would yield profit. It did not find that the recycling of plastic materials would pose an ecological problem.

The institute says it submitted its report to the EPS, but has not yet received a response.

Amnir is currently not dealing with glass, although Navarra says "it will come." He is rather vague on the subject of a contract the company had with Phoenicia: "We offered our services to work with Phoenicia. The arrangement lasted about three months."

SOME 100,000 tons of metal are recycled here annually, mostly directly from plants and workshops, and "all kinds," says Yosef Keren, managing director of the scrap-metal firm, Halum. He claims that more than 7,500 tons of this comes from dumped motor vehicles, a figure he says could be considerably higher but for the government's procrastination over approving the recycling site in the Tel Aviv area.

"We have been waiting 18 months for a site to be approved. Even in Kuwait they have a recycling site..." he complains, adding that "everybody is for the project, but nothing is done."

Halum is vying for the tender to together with Tagrit, a small company that "has the trucks," Halum needs. It is a serious company, Keren says, and shrugs off an American car-dealer's competition by saying, "They have no cars, no backing of

transportation."

The project idea has been passed between ministries and other bodies for over a year. "You name it," Keren says, "the Interior Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the police... Just give us a site and we'll do everything."

Although municipalities are supposed to have a place allocated for dumped cars, only 75 out of 220 do. It is hard to determine exactly how many dumped cars accumulate each year, but environmentalists have charged that Halum does not assemble all the scrap it could. Keren says: "We do. We just go round in circles with them."

"GLASS IS OUR biggest failure," says the EPS's Marinov, referring to the pathetically small amount of bottles and broken glass that makes its way to Phoenicia Containers Ltd., and what becomes of it.

"In Switzerland, 90 per cent of bottles are recycled. The bottlers set up containers and ship the bottles all around the country. It is economically viable because it costs less energy to recycle than to produce the glass from sand. In Denmark, all bottles are re-used, on average, 35 times," says Marinov.

Phoenicia, on the other hand, he says, works on a cost-plus basis: "If they have high energy costs, they give it back to the consumers. The general manager of Phoenicia announced that they were going to put up 500 containers for people to dump their bottles, but they recently withdrew this."

"I blame Phoenicia for failing in its social responsibility," says Marinov. "It introduced new technology which changed the face of the country. It is not doing the minimum it could -- taking bottles back to recycle."

Counters Dr. David Taiber, head of Phoenicia's Yeroham plant:

"There is recycling here -- about 10 per cent of bottles, in the form of broken glass, right now." Re-used bottles constitute 30 per cent of production in Israel, and 40 per cent of bottles are non-returnable.

"We are not a collecting company but a manufacturing company. There is no question that we have the equipment required for clean-



(Lithak Orlowky)

ing, separating, breaking, crushing... The problem is the collection of glass, which is a business in itself. We cannot do everything -- we wish we could. But we don't feel we have to take other people's business."

Taiber in turn blames Amnir for "prohibiting" others from collecting as long as the special contract was in force between the two large companies.

"They are not doing such a good job," he says of Amnir, who, he adds, have 100 of their collecting bins.

The contract became uneconomical, he says. "They demanded a higher price than we were prepared to pay. We will buy from anyone... but if they come with Amnir's prices, the answer is no."

He says that collectors bring a total of about 10 tons daily to the plant, for which the company pays \$50-\$60 per ton. "We could use 100 tons, 150 even."

BEVERAGE containers seem to be one big environmental headache in this country. In addition to bottles, drink cans are not recycled because, unlike in many other countries, Israel does not use aluminium containers for soft drinks but tin-coated steel cans with an aluminium top,

which are cheaper to produce but impossible to re-use.

Interestingly, however, the local demand for scrap aluminium is greater than the supply, causing the recycling industry in that field to "expand in many directions," according to Jerry Goodman of Alutherm. He says his company has "doubled in size in the last couple of years."

Recycled biomass and wastes for compost are also slowly seeping into the recycling system here. The advantages of compost, Technion researchers have found, are not only in the mineral content of the product itself, but in the benefits of aeration when it is mixed with the earth.

At a recent seminar on the subject of "ideal" waste disposal, organized by the Ministry of Energy and the EPS, the collective voice shouted that recycling is advantageous environmentally and can bring about huge savings to the nation's economy, both directly and indirectly. But it demands authority and coordination from the government down, as far as the citizen.

It also requires going back to some grassroots alternatives for dealing with waste. As one participant noted, "We can learn from the Beduin. The perfect recyclers."

ONE-THIRD OF the \$9 billion of security assistance that the United States supplies to the world at large goes to Israel. Although a cut is expected in the programme (given Washington's budgetary constraints), Israel's allocation is sacrosanct for the next two years -- or was until the latest stock exchange crisis.

Israel's aid is, we were told last month in Washington, "earmarked" at \$3b., part military, part economic. Earmarked aid is not supposed to be reduced, though in practice it can be; and the pressures are considerable. Official circles explain that the overall world allocation was cut in 1986-87 by 6 per cent, from \$9.4b. to \$8.9b. There is talk of a further 6 per cent reduction this year, and it may be greater.

Suppose it is 10 per cent, a figure

mentioned in one of the government departments. Egypt and Israel, being earmarked, are immune, and they account between them for 55 per cent of the entire assistance programme. If the conjectural 10 per cent cut has to be shared out between the other recipient countries it would come for them to a quarter.

Nor are Egypt and Israel the only privileged parties. Earmarkings altogether comprised 81 per cent of total aid last year. Should these fixed allocations be maintained this year, the less-preferred countries will find their assistance slashed in half; a sacrifice they will find difficult to swallow.

When it comes to budget-cutting, priorities have to be fixed, and foreign aid is at the bottom of the popularity ladder. Paradoxically, aid to

DAVID KRIVINE writes, after a visit to Washington, about Israel's unhealthy dependence on U.S. economic aid.

Riding for a fall

Israel is the least unpopular and several people (including a congressman) told us that were it not for the Israeli part of the programme, the whole lot would be scrapped. Aid to the world is "sold" to Congress on the shoulders of aid to Israel.

WHY IS THE U.S. so keen on helping the Jewish state? A highly-placed source in Washington replied that Israel protects U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East. Defence against the Soviet bloc is a major American policy issue, and in that confrontation Israel plays a role. "Your security is of paramount interest to us," he concluded.

Another factor is the powerful Israeli lobby, made up not only of Jews. In general, the Israeli alliance justifies itself in American eyes. To quote Congressman Sam Gibbons of Florida again: "The relationship between Israel and the U.S. is good."

Shorn of friends, Israel is faithful to the one powerful partner it has. Referring to the supply of arms to Iran, Gibbons said: "The average American does not think that Israel did anything in Iran other than respond to the requests of American officials. What happened there is our error, not yours."

As to the Pollard case, "There are always spies," he smiled. "Most Americans have dismissed this misadventure from their minds."

Probing deeper, I found civil servants to be not quite as single-minded about Israel as are the nation's elected representatives. For a start, they feel that on purely economic grounds we should be able to manage with less gift money.

Anyone looking at our newspapers -- which the State Department does, perusing *The Jerusalem Post* in particular -- cannot but notice that we regularly lambast our own authorities for bolstering their alleged incompetence by relying on the lavish American hand-out. Such vocal self-criticism is not easy to overlook.

BEHIND THESE reservations over aid lurk heterodox views about Israel's function as a strategic asset.

Industry Minister Arik Sharon told a dinner gathering at the U.S.-Israel trade conference in Washington that Israel provides the Western powers with stability in the Middle East. Americans recognize that there is certainly peace in the zone, due at least in part to the Gulf war in the East. But Arab-Jewish hostility remains a tinder-box.

The position is stable at the moment and President Reagan may be content with looking at the short term. Those who gaze further ahead are disturbed by the refusal of Shamir's right-dominated government to make an attempt at dismantling the conflict with Israel's Arab neighbours, which has caused five wars so far and -- despite the peace treaty with Egypt -- stays unresolved to this day.

The size of Israel's grant-in-aid, it should be mentioned, is not decided at departmental level. Said one spokesman: "Your allocation is based on strategic, not economic considerations. The volume is fixed by the upper echelons, right up to the president." Politicians at the top do not share the doubts that assail their juniors. They believe that Israel should be supported all the way. They go along with Sharon's dictum that we provide "stability in the Middle East."

THE ISRAELI authorities are not shy of tabling demands, and the Americans say yes more often than they say no. The right to offshore procurement (spending U.S. aid funds outside the U.S.) was increased from \$300m. to \$400m. for the next two years, and the right to directed offsets (obliging American companies building facilities for their government in Israel to do part of their purchasing here) has been fixed at an annual \$150m. "We don't like these two systems," an

official commented, "Israel is the only country getting them."

Israel alone has drawing rights ahead of time. The \$1.2b. of economic aid was paid out in full last month, right at the beginning of the fiscal year. The \$1.8b. of military aid will be paid in quarterly instalments, each time at the beginning of the quarter, not the end.

Can the U.S. afford to disburse \$3b. every 12 months, and for how long?

In the old days, we did not take such aid for granted. The chief of the Agency for International Development recalled that the Israeli Treasury used to draw up five-year plans featuring a gradual diminution of American assistance. At the end of each five-year period, however, he smiled wryly, the aid was no smaller than before. In fact it grew, for reasons more military than economic, until it looks now too big to eliminate.

An Israeli businessman, Uri Menasse, presented a scenario from the plenum of the trade conference. If U.S. aid is to be phased out, he said, Israel's industrial exports will have to double in the next decade from \$7.5b. to \$15b. That will require \$500m. of extra investment each year over and above the present level, and he was not sure where that would come from.

WHETHER THE Americans also face crisis problems is a matter of

opinion. It depends which balance-sheet you look at. On the one hand, the economy shows a sound rate of economic growth. The average during the 1980s was just over 2.5 per cent per annum, which does not seem much but exceeds in quantity terms -- each year -- Israel's entire GNP.

On the other hand, there has been a change in investment flows. Investments by American nationals dropped (proportionately) by one-third from 18 per cent of GNP in 1979 to 12 per cent in 1986. The reason is that a very large sum of money was siphoned off to finance the budget deficit (the proportion of GNP going to defence rose from 5.4 per cent in 1977 to 7 per cent this year).

(Continued on opposite page)

The economic pages are edited by The Post's Economic Editor Shlomo Maoz.

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Avi Temkin investigates the growth and resultant problems of Israel's military industries

Lack of debate led to disaster

BACK IN 1967, Israel underwent a traumatic experience when France, up to then its main supplier of military equipment, imposed an embargo on weapons shipments. Israel's response was to develop its own ability to manufacture arms.

It was a fateful decision and, according to Ariel Halperin, a researcher at the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Research, one which had far-reaching consequences for the economy. It led to the misplacement of billions of dollars in physical and human resources and to a retardation of economic growth.

The climax of this "do-it-yourself" trend was, of course, the now-defunct Lavi military fighter. Despite the heated debate over the demise of the Lavi, it seems that there is still little awareness of what is involved in developing military technology.

Let's assume that Israel decides to go ahead with the development of several alternative projects, cheaper than the Lavi. For the sake of argument, suppose a \$500-million project is approved for development — a far cry from the \$1.5 billion which was spent for the Lavi. But how much is "only" \$500 m?

To understand this price-tag, Halperin proposes a small intellectual exercise. The American economy is 150 times bigger than Israel's, he explains. Thus, to get a project of proportionate size and scope off the ground in the U.S. would cost \$75 billion, which is about 50 per cent greater than the cost of the entire Star Wars programme.

HALPERIN argues that there never was an open, comprehensive debate in the Cabinet regarding the direction being taken by the country's military industries. Nevertheless, a doctrine developed over the years. Though never discussed explicitly, this doctrine stated that Israel should develop and produce combat aircraft, tanks, missiles, naval craft, artillery and ammunition. Other types of military hardware gradually also joined this list — communications equipment, electronic warfare systems, electro-optic systems, and the like.

The implementation of the non-dependence policy had significant consequences. It meant drawing on the combined resources of the entire economy, both private and public sectors. More important, it involved a complete reorientation of the economy.

According to Halperin, in 1968, over 50 per cent of the nation's technological manpower worked in non-military-oriented areas. In 1984, the share of technological manpower in the military industries stood at 70 per cent. About 80 per cent of the net increase in technological manpower flowed into these sectors during the 1968-1984 period.

In addition, there was a five-fold real increase in capital stock in these industries and, as a result, their share in the industrial sector's total capital stock rose from 15 per cent in 1968 to 30 per cent in 1984. The corresponding increase in labour share was from 24 per cent in 1968 to 37 per cent in 1984. The share of the military industries in industrial production rose from 22 per cent in the late Sixties to about 40 per cent in the early Eighties.

These are impressive numbers and, according to Halperin, they demonstrate that Israel's industrial sector underwent a major structural change. His research shows that out of this change emerged a giant, in Israeli terms. But it is a giant with clay feet. Moreover, sustaining the giant is costing the economy too much.

Until the late Seventies and early Eighties, everything seemed rosy. Up to 1973, the defence budget was increasing in relative and absolute terms so there was a prospect for

growth of demand for military goods. Manpower was forthcoming as there was increased immigration, especially from the Soviet Union, and the country's technological schools started producing large numbers of graduates.

But soon it became clear that domestic demand was not in synch with the increase in capacity. In fact, Halperin states that Israel's decision to build up the military industrial sector was not backed up by a tremendous local demand for military products. The "made-in-Israel" component in defence purchases covered by the defence budget in 1984 did not exceed \$550 m., excluding food, fuel and clothing which comprise about one-quarter of total purchases.

THE SOLUTION was, of course, to export military products manufactured in Israel. The results were impressive. From less than \$100 m. in 1974, military exports rose to \$1 b. during the Seventies, and reached \$1.3 b. last year.

But here, too, one should take a careful look at the figures. Since the early Eighties, there has been a marked halt in the rising trend of military exports as a result of diplomatic and economic difficulties in some markets. Moreover, Israel had become a large exporter of weapons. Further growth depended on penetrating not marginal markets, as was the case during the Seventies, but central ones. And those markets are, and will remain, closed to Israeli military goods.

The country's military industries are, consequently, now encountering severe constraints. The spectre of overcapacity has appeared and is haunting Solam with a large number of unsaleable, rusty mortars in its backyard. And it is also looming over the entire military industrial sector.

Furthermore, Halperin points out that the prospects for the future are not any brighter: The army has grown so large that every free shekel must be used for financing its maintenance. The result? Less and less money is left to buy products from the military industries.

There is no reason to believe this trend will change. Without rapid economic growth, there will simply be no resources left to increase the Defence Ministry budget. Moreover, not only is there less capital, but the cost of the weapons is steadily rising.

Halperin has discovered that the average annual increase in the price of general weapons systems used by Israel went from about 4 to 10 per cent between 1973 and 1984.

UNABLE to penetrate the European markets, the military industries are now vulnerable to fluctuations in the value of the dollar. Thus, to the problem of the falling demand for its products, the military industries must now add a decreasing revenue in sales.

In an effort to keep themselves alive, military industries have been making increases in research and development. With fewer and fewer weapons actually being sold, a ludicrous situation could emerge whereby the military sector "produces" R & D — but no hardware at all.

Thus, 20 years after the military industries were established without a preceding comprehensive public debate, the consequences are already evident: overcapacity, hidden unemployment and high costs.

One should not forget that the capital, materials and manpower involved in our military industries represented, in a way, the cream of Israel's technological potential. From the present standpoint, it appears they were misplaced.

(The first of two articles)

U.S. AID

(Continued from previous page)

Output would have sagged and unemployment increased had there not been an inflow of capital from abroad, climbing from near zero in 1979 to 3.4 per cent of the American GNP in 1986.

That imbalance is sooner or later going to create, for the first time in America's history, a major economic bottleneck: shortage of foreign currency. Business people I spoke to scoffed at the idea. The "almighty dollar" has been the standard international currency as far back as they remember.

Older citizens, however, may recall that once upon a time sterling was the international currency. It forfeited that role when Britain sank into a chronic trade deficit — which is what the Americans are doing right now.

They can solve their trade-deficit problem, but it will involve sizeable sacrifices. The budget deficit has already been cut by something like one-third. Making further cuts is proving much more difficult, especially at a time when recession threatens, owing to the crisis in the stock exchange. Aid to Israel may seem a small item as a proportion of total expenditure, but then every item presented for excision is small.

and every one of the expenditures is important.

THE CONCLUSION I could not help drawing in Washington was that with our complacency, we Israelis may be riding for a fall. David (Dolik) Horowitz, the first governor of Israel's central bank, warned again and again that our foreign currency would run out. When he retired, he confessed that he had never foreseen how foreign aid would grow. It has gone on growing since, until we come to view it as a structural part of our economy.

That is a terrible mistake. The world economy is going through a rough period, where every outlay is being scrutinized afresh. Luxuries such as foreign assistance are likely to be an early casualty. Israel is incapable of giving up the whole \$3 billion of U.S. aid (or even the \$1.2b. of economic aid) in one fell swoop.

But we dare not take that dollar inflow for granted. Unless a plan is produced for reducing our dependence on foreign assistance, the Washington authorities may take their own decision. Reagan, or his successor, could apply the Gramm-Rudman Act across the board, and with full legal justification. We should have only ourselves to blame.

(This is the second of two articles.)

Haifa sells property to pay debt

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The Labour Council of "red" Haifa is actually a major owner of valuable property in the city. But this week, the council decided to sell off some of its real estate to cover a debt owed to the income tax authority for unpaid taxes on 200 of its employees' salaries. The debt is estimated at between NIS1 million and NIS2m., while the properties owned by the council are worth far in excess of this.

Last month, the council took a NIS500,000 bank loan to forestall attachment of its properties by the

income tax authority. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

Among the council's properties are two large cinemas in the centre of the Hadar Hacamel area, the Orah and Amphitheatre, both leased to private operators; the Kiryat Haim football stadium, for which the council is trying to obtain rezoning to allow it to build a large housing development; several club premises and some land on Mount Carmel.

Council spokesman Moshe Gutter told The Jerusalem Post that no decision had yet been taken on which

properties to sell. He said the debt began during the period of high inflation when the Histadrut executive, which covers the payroll and car allowance bill of the council, fell behind in the transfer of funds. At the same time, it was decided to increase the allocation for the Hapoel Haifa sports organization. To cover the shortfall, the council did not pay the income tax due on its wages bill. The taxes owed were linked to the cost-of-living index and subject to interest, and blossomed over the past five years into the current million shekel or more debt.

PENTAGON

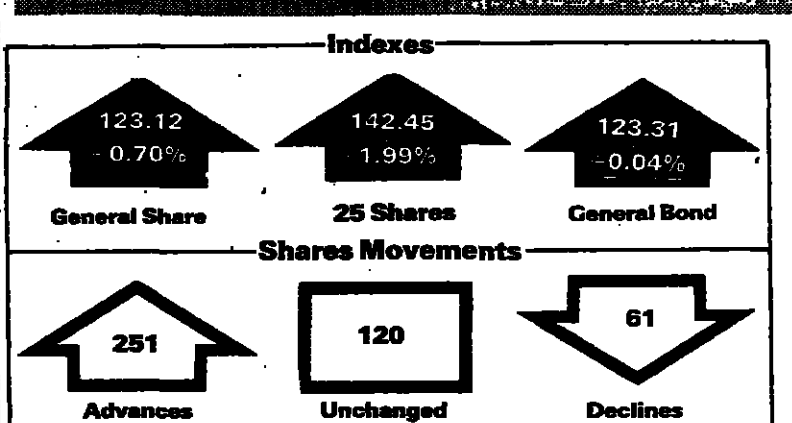
Israeli officials hope that the Armistice formula was not the Pentagon's final word on ATBM cooperation and that the incoming defence secretary, Frank Carlucci, might find a way to reverse that budgetary decision.

The U.S. and Israel are scheduled to resume their formal strategic cooperation discussions in Washington next week. Those talks, in the framework of the U.S.-Israeli Joint Security Assistance Programme and the Joint Military-Political Group,

were originally scheduled to take place in Washington last month, but were postponed because the son of Israeli Defence Ministry Director-General David Ivri was killed in a military plane crash. Ivri is chairman of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations.

Two years ago, then defence secretary Caspar Weinberger and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed a formal memorandum of agreement on SDI cooperation. Israeli officials had hoped for a bonanza of joint projects. But progress in awarding contracts to Israeli defence firms has been very slow.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Leumi 1	2307	45	+0.3
Leumi 2	1818	1894	+1.0
Leumi 3	18400	115	+2.5
Leumi 4	8420	2171	+0.2
Commercial Banks (part of arrangement)			
Leumi 1	101860	351	-0.3
Leumi 2	78350	123	+0.5
Leumi 3	132000	28	-0.1
Leumi 4	42100	373	-0.2
Leumi 5	63400	991	-
Leumi 6	176200	20	+0.0
Leumi 7	44070	1629	-
Leumi 8	58441	8	-0.3
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Leumi 1	9480	114	-0.5
Leumi 2	2380	139	-2.5
Leumi 3	2380	414	-
Leumi 4	22550	85	+1.2
Leumi 5	8207	27	+2.5
Leumi 6	12000	6	+1.5
Insurance			
Leumi 1	1202	1892	+10.0
Leumi 2	785	3220	-2.5
Leumi 3	5450	107	+0.0
Leumi 4	2080	40	+5.5
Leumi 5	380	3552	-
Leumi 6	1100	2	-2.0
Trade & Services			
Leumi 1	324	3171	+5.1
Leumi 2	855	1000	+3.0
Leumi 3	803	4850	+4.0
Leumi 4	11250	1000	+1.3
Leumi 5	817	820	-
Leumi 6	950	620	-
Leumi 7	1475	440	+4.2
Leumi 8	3382	78	-3.0
Leumi 9	3080	120	+3.0
Leumi 10	271	4350	+1.1
Leumi 11	14014	30	+2.0
Leumi 12	706	5342	+0.9
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Leumi 1	357	2558	+2.0
Leumi 2	43000	14	-
Leumi 3	2350	450	+6.5
Leumi 4	8500	100	-
Leumi 5	323	28984	+4.4
Leumi 6	4481	253	+0.0
Leumi 7	18800	359	+2.5
Leumi 8	345	3707	+0.5
Leumi 9	6500	969	+1.2
Leumi 10	1730	1648	+0.5
Industrials			
Leumi 1	3780	721	-2.5
Leumi 2	34500	110	+3.0

Abbreviations: a.m. sellers only b. buyers only

Sharon raps Japan on Arab boycott

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday told the visiting top-level Japanese business delegation that Israel cannot accept Japanese compliance with the Arab trade boycott.

Sharon pointed out that Israel had much to offer Japanese companies, particularly its free trade agreements with the U.S. and Europe. The minister suggested the establishment of multi-national companies under joint Israeli-Japanese management.

The group met earlier with Foreign Minister Peres who expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the Amman Summit.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)					
Bank	Deposit Size	Period	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Nov. 13)	40,000		7.00	8.00	10.25
	1,000-10,000	12.50		15.00	17.00
	10,001-50,000	12.75	14.00	15.50	17.75
	50,001-100,000	13.00	15.00	16.50	18.00
	100,001-500,000	13.50	15.50	16.50	18.00
Hapoel (Sept. 7)	Up to 999	6.00	6.50	6.75	6.75
	1,000-9,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000-49,999	11.50	12.50	12.50	13.50
	50,000-99,999	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	100,000+	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.50
Discount (Nov. 10)	50-999	6.00	7.00	8.00	12.00
	1,000-9,999	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
	10,000-49,999	15.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
	50,000-99,999	15.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
	100,000+	17.00	16.50	17.50	18.00
Mizrahi (Nov. 5)	40-2,000	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	2,001-4,000	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00
	4,001-10,000	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00
	10,001-50,000	13.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
	50,001-100,000	13.50	14.50	14.50	15.50
First Int'l (Nov. 10)	50-999	14.00	14.00	15.00	17.00
	1,000-9,999	8.10	8.90	9.10	9.60
	10,000-49,999	12.50	12.50	13.00	15.00
	50,000-99,999	13.00	13.00	14.10	16.20
	100,000-499,999	14.00	14.10	14.30	16.80
	500,000+	14.50	14.60	14.60	17.20

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State visit diplomacy

IN A WORLD where frequent journeys of prime ministers and foreign ministers deal with reciprocal relations between modern nations at top government level, ceremonial state visits of heads of state appear to carry only limited weight. Nevertheless, the first official state visit of an Israeli president in Washington during Israel's fortieth anniversary year seems to be of special significance.

Almost every Israeli president before Chaim Herzog has visited the U.S., but the pomp and circumstance accorded such an official visit by Israel's Head of State which included an address at a festive joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Capitol Hill goes beyond its mere symbolic value. President Reagan and the U.S. Administration are to be commended for having made the special effort to schedule President Herzog's Washington tour in the midst of the Wall Street crisis and their preparations for the summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Israel-U.S. relations have come a long way since the days nearly forty years ago when Herzog served as first Israeli military attaché in Washington. At a time when Israel receives way over \$1 billion in military aid from the U.S. each year and when the Israel Air Force is equipped with the latest models of American fighter aircraft, who remembers that during the first 15 years of Israel's existence Washington applied a strict arms embargo against the Jewish State.

Similarly, it is worth recalling that Israel's first prime minister David Ben-Gurion had to wait nine years, from 1951 to 1960, until he could set foot on American soil and then only in a private "working visit."

In his address at the joint session of both Houses of Congress, President Herzog expressed the gratitude of a "staunch ally" to the leading nation of the free world for America's loyal and consistent support of Israel. He pointed out the significant anniversaries that are being marked in this month of November which served as milestones in the arduous way of the Jewish people towards statehood and peace.

First, there is the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration which accorded first formal recognition of the right of the Jewish people to establish a homeland in Palestine. It is also 49 years this month since Hitler's Nazi hordes burned and destroyed almost all the synagogues in Germany and Austria during the infamous Kristallnacht which signified the ominous beginning of the devilish plans of the Holocaust.

Then comes the 40th anniversary of the UN Assembly resolution of November 29, 1947 recognizing the right to establish a Jewish State in Palestine alongside an Arab State, a resolution fought by the Palestinians and by all Arab nations in a fierce war in which fledgling Israel had to sacrifice 6,000 men and women — one per cent of its entire population.

And last, but not least, it is 10 years this month that Egypt's late President Sadat embarked on his historic journey to Jerusalem which brought about the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab nation, an agreement that could not have been reached without the unique involvement and intensive mediation by former President Jimmy Carter.

Significantly, President Herzog stressed Israel's deep desire for peace with the rest of its neighbours which is shared by the overwhelming majority of the nation, despite the differences over the methods and modalities by which peace should be negotiated. But negotiate one must, he affirmed, since each time Israel and an Arab state talked to each other both sides advanced towards peace.

In his meetings with American Jewish leaders, the president focused on the importance of reviving the aim of aliyah to Israel by American Jewish youth, an issue which is all too often neglected by Israeli leaders in their frequent meetings with the largest Jewish community in the world.

All in all, President Herzog's state visit in Washington once more drew attention to the unique relationship between the western world's largest and most powerful nation and the young and small Jewish State — a bastion of democracy in the war-torn Middle East. For that alone the visit seemed worthwhile.

THE MORNING AFTER

Those who do not celebrate Menachem Begin's achievement at Camp David — because they believe he signed a cheque which he did not intend to honour, and thereby brought dishonour on his country — can nevertheless salute the former premier for another act of greatness.

Perhaps, indeed, an act of no less historic import in the roll of honour of the Jewish People.

He gave orders — this is now officially confirmed — to the Shin Bet security service to desist from physical pressure in interrogations.

Under Begin's premiership, moreover, deportation without trial and demolition of homes before trial, two measures which make a mockery of the Rule of Law, fell into deliberate disuse.

History, lending distance and dimension to the transient, sometimes plays weird tricks:

* The party purporting to speak for liberalism, equality, and peace has yet to achieve peace but has to its discredit such de-Judaizing denials of law and liberty from the occupied people.

* An august judge whose whole career was a long and proud record of judicial wisdom might most saliently be remembered for his injudicious categorization of forms of torture.

* And Menachem Begin, dubbed a "terrorist" by his enemies and a rigid unrealistic by his political rivals, may be remembered above all else as the Israeli leader who sought to extirpate the fundamental lawlessness of institutionalized bestiality.

DAVID LANDAU

JAPANESE

(Continued from Page One)
sus. Most of Japan's oil comes from the Arabs, and the Arab boycott has long been blamed by Israelis for the lack of business ties between the two countries.

Eisenberg's rambling compound, with its traditional Asian sculpture and its rough-edged stone walls which set off the lacquered wood of tables and screens and wall panels that probably hide silver services or porcelain dinnerware, was awash in a mélange of Hebrew and Japanese and badly pronounced English on both sides of the dialogue. There were the industrialists like Koor chief Yeshayahu Gavish, and the cabinet ministers, like Shimon Peres and Ariel Sharon.

But despite the language difficulties, there was a dialogue. Gavish explained to Keidanren International Economic Affairs Department

Deputy Director Atsuo Ueda, that Koor hopes to strike a deal involving a joint Japanese-Israeli production in which Israel would add a 30 per cent added value to some Japanese components and then sell the finished product to Europe or America. That's the kind of thing the Japanese are looking for.

There was no mention of Zionism, no depiction of an Israel with its hand out. It was a businessman's meeting, in a businessman's home. The ladies sat at a separate table.

Afterwards, one of the Japanese delegates said that the best way to proceed would be "to stop the rhetoric about politics, about terrorism, about boycotts, and start doing business."

In short, the Japanese aren't interested in excuses. They want high-tech, and high quality. They're inviting Israel into the ball game.

The transfer insult

Hirsh Goodman

THESE IS always a danger that if something is repeated often enough, it will be believed. This insidious danger exists with the idea being spread among us that some kind of transfer of the Palestinians in Eretz Yisrael out of the country is not only possible, but the answer to our problems.

It was not so long ago that this type of talk came only from Meir Kahane from whom, after all, it was to be expected. But lately, we have heard our deputy defence minister, Michael Dekel, the former O.C. Central Command and current head of the Ha'aretz Museum, Aluf (res.) Rehavam Zeevi and, most recently, Minister-without-Portfolio and former Bnei Akiva leader, Yosef Shapira, expound the same proposition — albeit in different versions.

These are not men who can be easily disregarded.

Dekel sits in the Defence Ministry, is privy to the innermost secrets of state and controls large budgets. Zeevi holds many public positions, as well as his rank in the reserves. As head of one of the country's major cultural institutions, he is regarded as reflecting, not the gutter associated with Kahane, but the "other" Israel we usually associate with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Shapira educated generations of religious youngsters in Bnei Akiva, and subsequently had a hand in moulding the mindsets and attitudes of the movement's graduates towards the modern meaning of Zionism. He has an office close to the prime minister's, attends cabinet sessions and, like Dekel, is privy to the most sensitive secrets of state.

THESE MEN are not political and social outcasts in this country. They are very much part of the political and social mainstream of modern Israel. Their voices are not directed towards the howling mob, but rather towards the main body politic of Israel, which, like them, has become both despondent and confused by the seemingly impossible political realities that have been created in this region over the past two decades.

They, like so many of us, irrespective of political persuasion, feel so threatened by the growing demographic, economic and moral implications of the current situation that almost anything, no matter how preposterous, is becoming thinkable — even that it would be actually possible to take people, some whose roots in this land go back hundreds of years, put them on a bus, send them out of the country and still dare call Israel a democracy or, more fundamentally, a Jewish state.

Nothing could be more indicative of intellectual bankruptcy, or political atrophy, than talk of transfer. The idea is insane and should be condemned. It should be condemned by the prime minister and all those around the cabinet table, including Shapira and Dekel's political colleagues: by the country's educators, regardless of what religious stream they teach in; by judges and media commentators. It should be called vile, anti-Jewish and the antithesis of everything Israel stands for.

INSTEAD, near indifference. Somehow, somewhere, the country laughed instead of cried when Bassem Abdel Fatah el-Hamati arrived at the Prime Minister's Office building to ask Shapira for the \$20,000 that would take him from his village near Jenin to Canada.

The morning papers did not carry outraged comment — other than the predictable voices from the armchair left — but, instead, carried two-column pictures of a confused, disappointed and, one suspects, mortified Hamati being hugged by Shapira, while being told that "the minister's words had been quoted out of context."

What an absolute mockery of the gravity of the problem and, how demeaning to the dignity of the Prime Minister's Office, where the incident occurred.

SOMETHING is happening in Israel, something different in tone and undertone to anything we have felt before. Suddenly there is an awakening to the fact that we are not exclusively fighting terrorists any more — something we all understood — but are trying to control the seeds of incipient civil rebellion, which are expressing themselves increasingly in the streets and among the students. We see guns being pulled far more often than in the past, and many more people carrying them.

The year 2000 is only 12 years away, and suddenly the dire demographic predictions, just yesterday esoteric numbers, are beginning to creep up on us.

Gaza, for example, will have almost a million people when a girl born today celebrates her bat-mitzva. Over 90,000 of these, already living in the world's most densely-populated area, will be seeking work in Israel. The already overcrowded refugee camps, recognized as the prime breeding-grounds of terrorism, nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism, will become intolerable.

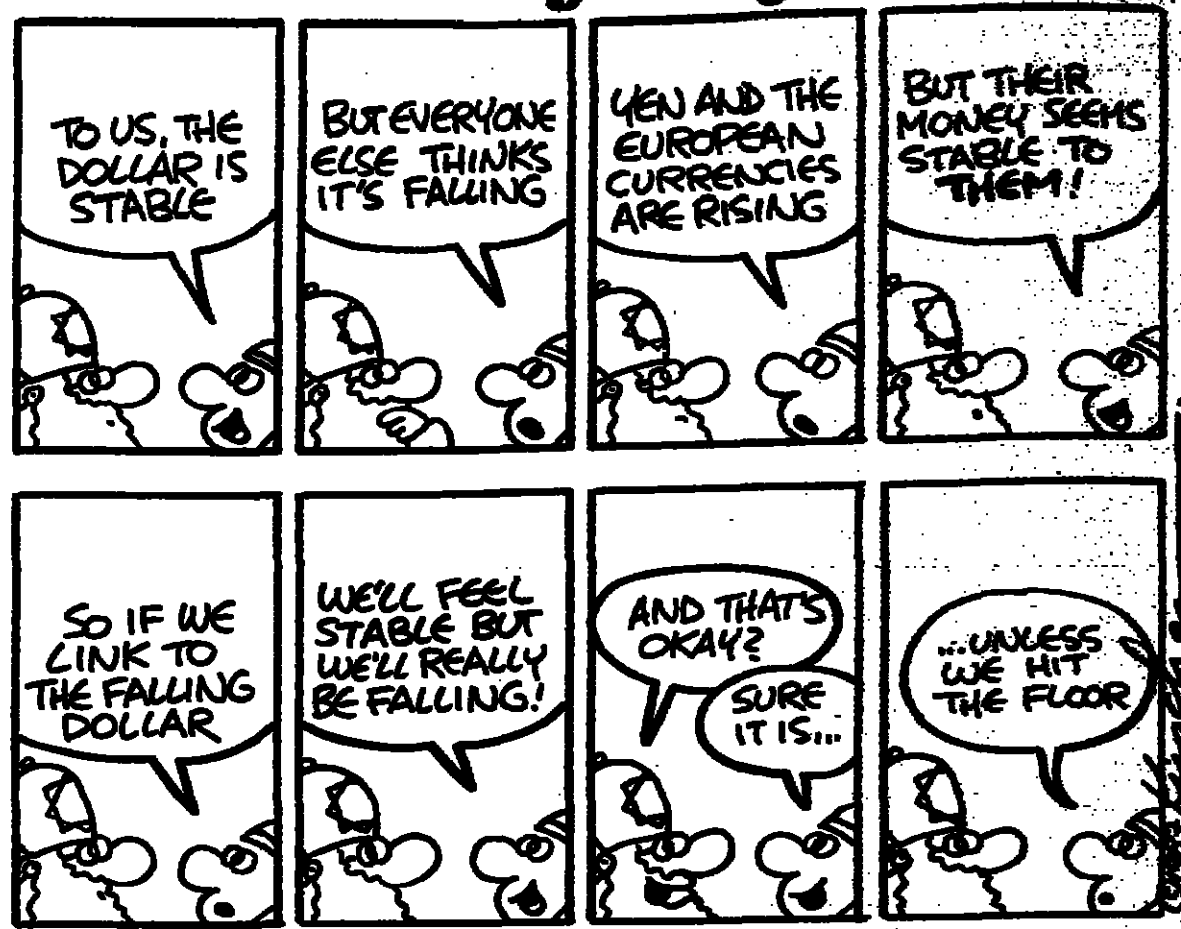
These realities, punctuated by the daily violence and recently, the daily casualties, that have become part and parcel of the day's news here, have made us all think differently. But the lack of any clear political resolution to the problem (notwithstanding what seems to be good news out of the Amman summit), the constant meandering along diplomatic corridors with no outlets, has left us all exhausted, and worse, devoid of new ideas.

It is in a climate like this that self-defeating and abortive concepts like transfer can take root. And it is, perhaps, because of the current climate that more people left Israel last year than came; that most South African Zionists are making aliyah to San Diego, and that some 75 per cent of Soviet Jews opt for America once out of Russia.

What clearer message do our leaders need before they sit up and take note and, more important, take action.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's Defence Correspondent.

The Friday Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — As part of the 1988 Australian Bicentenary, the Sydney University Union of Jewish Students is celebrating its fortieth anniversary. To mark this occasion we are holding an alumni dinner on May 28, 1988 at Sydney University. At this dinner a book detailing the history and development of Jewish student activity at the University of Sydney will be launched. The book is being written by current members of the Sydney University Union of Jewish Students.

We are seeking information in the form of names, anecdotes or documents from alumni of the Society who may be currently residing in Israel. We would also like to receive short paragraphs from alumni about what they have been doing since university, in order to publish them in the book or in a separate brochure.

If alumni of the society wish to give or receive further information, they can either contact me, at 16 Shaulson St., Har Nof, Jerusalem, after December 28, or they can write to S.U.J.S. Bicentennial Committee, Shalom College, U.N.S.W., P.O.B. 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033, Australia.

ADINA APPEL
S.U.J.S. Bicentennial Committee
Kensington, Australia.

UNKNOWN ADDRESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — A short while ago, I addressed a letter to the American Consulate, 27 Derech Shechem, Jerusalem. (I took the address from the English edition of the Jerusalem telephone directory.)

Imagine my surprise when my letter was returned to me, stamped "UNKNOWN" as you can see from the enclosed photostat...

EVA ZAMIR
Jerusalem.

INDIFFERENCE IN AFULA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I agree that Afula Mayor MK Ovadia Eli is a most remarkable man (your interview with him of November 6). But the members of his staff at city hall are nothing but jobniks, whose prime interest in working as civil servants is their pension. They care little for the citizens of the town and they treat them indifferently.

Afula is a very dirty town; every empty lot and many side streets are strewn with rubbish of every sort. Why? Because the man in charge of cleaning the streets is not doing (or is not interested in doing) his job properly. For example, the streets of

Afula Ilit are swept by two youths, who only clean the main streets; the side streets remain unswept and dirty. Complaints, telephone calls, letters demanding the side streets to be cleaned fall on deaf ears. The same indifference affects street lighting, road repairs, and everything else connected with the municipality.

Mayor Ovadia Eli may be right to hope for the return of youth to Afula, but he should also look at the town exit, where he could see the older residents leaving, not for lack of employment, but because of the indifference displayed by his minions at city hall.

NORMAN A. RUBIN
Afula.

CARELESS DAYS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I have been watching with increasing apprehension the way the roads of beautiful Jerusalem are becoming clogged up with vehicular traffic. Each day, it seems, there are more and more cars on the roads, traffic moves more slowly, intersections are more clogged and it takes longer and longer to get to work and return home. Similar situations exist in other major cities of Israel, with resultant ecological damage.

Surely the time has come to enact

a careless day roster. A car owner wishing to use his car for five days a week could pay NIS 10 a month for this licence. A car owner wishing to use his car for six days a week could pay NIS 100 a month for this privilege, and whoever wishes to use his car seven days a week would pay NIS 1,000 for the licence. This system of licence fees would reduce the number of cars on the road and provide the government with a very useful income for improving the roads.

STEVEN SATTLER
Jerusalem.

ALIYA EMISSARIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — As the Jewish Agency is passing through a period of reorganization, I would like to make a suggestion regarding shlichim. I feel they would achieve greater success if they were people from the city they were being sent to who had made a success of their own aliyah.

Not only would such emissaries have a similar mental outlook, but having passed through each and every stage of the aliyah process, they

would be ideally suited to advise potential immigrants. Writing from personal experience, I have to admit that our shlichim, although kind, in no way prepared us for what lay ahead.

A further advantage of such a system would be an ability to identify with the successful immigrant and thus encourage aliyah in the best possible way, namely by personal example.

DAVID ADDLEMAN
Jerusalem.

MORE SLEEP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — We read with interest of the possible link between the TV strike and the drop in road accidents, e.g. more sleep equals less aggression, etc.

Maybe we can expect better behaviour from our children, better

performance at school and, since people revert to doing what comes naturally, maybe we can expect a baby boomlet in nine months' time or thereabouts.

DAVID AND ESTHER KAYE
Kibbutz Sde Nehemiah.

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Guest of Honour
Mrs. Ora Namir MK
Chairperson of the Labour and Welfare Committee of the Knesset
Cost of luncheon: Members — NIS 20 each; Guests — NIS 24 each
Reservations with remittances to P.O. Box 29672, Tel Aviv 61296, or by phone to Mr. Furman's Secretary (Friday) 03-5103111 between 8:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (Sunday-Thursday).
* Please note change of venue.

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